The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,668.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
" including postage ..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage ..... " 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ..... " 16 0
" including postage ..... " 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... " 6 0
" including postage ..... " 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... " 0 4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

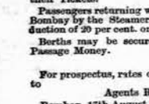
First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on the 11th October 1870, at noon.

	Oct.		Oct.
Leave Bombay	11	Leave Colombo	17
" Carwar	12	" Galle	18
" Mangalore	13	" Negapatam	21
" Cannanore	14	" Madras	26
" Calicut	14	" Coconada	26
" Beypore	14	" Visagapatam	27
" Cochin	15	" Bimlipatam	27
" Tuticorin	16	" Gopalpore	28
Arrive Calcutta			30

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(via SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero	2,000 Tons
ASIA	Capt.	2,000 Tons
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons
ARABIA	Capt. Buzzolino	2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15		£4
" Suez	36	22		8
" Port Said	38	24		9
" Alexandria	39	25		9-10
" Messina	42	32		12
" Naples	47	33		13
" Leghorn	47	34		14
" Genoa	50	34		14
" Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35		14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 17th August 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(vis SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¼ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15		
" Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	
" Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	Without Food.
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th December next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to
KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th October 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship BRAEMAR, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND BOATS at once to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Gadsthen will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

NANABHOY & SORABJEE.

Bombay, 5th October 1870.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship VICTORIA CROSS, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Cowie will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents ship Victoria Cross.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Brokers, etc. who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE
Via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35 ..... } Exclusive of
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. ..... } Wines.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34. ..... }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Sunday, the 16th October, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. CHINA, (2,010 tons, and 400 H. P.) Captain J. C. Bandy, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 14th instant.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels, employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS vised by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

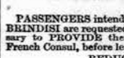
A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
8th October 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BEHAR, (1,723 tons, and 300 H.P.,) Captain W. Black, is due at Bombay from Aden on the 13th October, and will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 13th October, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any cheque of opium, the receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 11th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
6th October 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
4 " Under Vests.	1 Maud.
4 " Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 " Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 " Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 " Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 " Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 " White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
No. 19, Meadow Street.

VALUABLE CARRIAGE, HORSES, AND SADDLERY, &c., WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

Under Orders of the Committee of Adjustment.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY next, the 12th instant, at his rooms in Meadow Street, at 4 o'clock P.M., precisely:—

The undermentioned property belonging to the Estate of the late Major P. Hodgson, H. M.'s 22nd Regiment N. I., deceased, viz.:—

One handsome open-carriage, with glass shutters, lamps, and pole, complete.
One pair handsome carriage horses (one grey and one bay).
One set of plated mounted carriage harness.
One grey Arab parade horse.
One black Arab Ladies' horse.
One Infantry mounted Officers' saddle and bridle, complete.
One Ladies' saddle and bridle, complete, both in excellent order.
One set of English horse clothing, &c. &c.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 11th October 1870.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, Marine Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF WORKSHOP TOOLS.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction, at the premises of the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, Mazagon, a large quantity of Engineers', Blacksmiths', and Coppersmiths' tools, comprising Forges, Anvils, Iron Slabs, top and bottom Swages for Steam Hammer use, Withworth's Stocks Taps, and Dies, Mast's taps and chasers, a large assortment of valuable patterns, a complete set of Boilermakers' tools, and a complete set of Coppersmiths' tools.

Catalogues are published, and will be had on application.

Bombay, 11th October 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 5 Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE and HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, best Plated, Glass and Crockeryware, a First-class Rosewood Grand Square Piano by Stoddart, a pair of handsome gilt Pier Glasses in richly gilt Frames, plated Argand Chandeliers, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their rooms, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, &c., the property of a Gentleman proceeded to Europe:—The same comprises rich cut hollow stem glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hot water curry dishes, cruet and pickle frames, ice pitcher, bread basket, toast rack, a mahogany case containing handsome plated dessert knives and forks, best cutlery by Mapin Brothers, a double-barrelled gun by E. M. Reilly and Co.; handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 2 pieces for 12 persons, round ditto for 8 ditto, side board, dumb waiters, teapoys, dining-room chairs, screens, circular, pier and sofa tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation and half-backed sofas, chiffoniers, music stand, a first-rate full toned rosewood grand square piano by Stoddart, handsome plated double and single light hanging argand lamps, rich Brussel's and Persian carpets, fourpost bedsteads, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, chest of drawers, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c. &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK TIMBER.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at Tank Bunder:—

44 square logs of 1st class Moulmain Teak Timber.
6 round ditto ditto ditto
148 square ditto 2nd class ditto ditto

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORES, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the Government Medical Stores, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, a large number of surgical and other instruments of various descriptions, and sundry other articles.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, as follows:—

On account and risk of the first purchaser Henraz Heerjee—

Ex City of Canton—
N L—797-98—2 cases 60 pieces each 20 yards 30 inch White Mull Mulls (different Nos.)

Ex City of Nankin—
S B F—2,510-11 2,513-14—4 cases 150 pieces each 10 yards 40 inch Swiss Doriah Stripes.

Also, on account and risk of the first purchaser Purshotum Henraz.

Ex City of Madras—
S B F—2,694-5 2,610-12 2,615-17—8 cases 120 pieces each 10 yds. 40 inch fine Swiss Diamond Spots and Stripe Lappets.

Ex City of Lahore.
S B F—2,622-27—6 cases 200 pieces each 10 yards 40 inch Swiss Book Muslins No. 103.

Ex City of Canton—
N L—806-7—2 cases 60 pieces each 20 yards 44 inch White Mull Mulls (different Nos.)

Ex Steamer Danube—
W L N—1,573—1 case 100 pieces each 20 yards 40 inch White Jaconets L 45.

Ex Steamer Danube—
W L N—1,575—1 case 100 pieces each 20 yards 40 inch White Jaconets L 55.

Ex Steamer Danube—
W L N—1,577-78—2 cases 100 pieces each 20 yards 40 inch White Jaconets L 65.

Bombay, 11th October 1870. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, at the Municipal Stores, about (40) forty tons of ASPHALTE, suitable for covering ground floors, cellars, and terraces of buildings.

For price and other particulars apply at the Stores, Esplanade, near the "Arthur Crawford Markets."

By order,
J. HARRINGTON,
Municipal Store-keeper.

DISINFECTANTS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT DISINFECTING POWDER; Packet of 1 lb	0 4	0 5
Do. do. Packet of 4 lbs	0 12	1 0
Do. do. Bottle with dredger top, particularly convenient for domestic use	0 10	0 12
Do. do. Bags of 28 lbs. or 56 lbs. per cwt	11 0	13 0
Do. do. Jar of 28 lbs	4 0	4 12
Do. do. Ships' Chest of 28 lbs	7 0	8 0
Do. do. 112 lbs	25 0	28 0
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT DISINFECTING FLUID; pint bottle	0 8	0 10
Do. do, quart bottle	0 14	1 0
Do. do, do. per doz	8 8	10 8
Fumigating Salts, per packet	0 10	0 12
Fumigator for use of above	1 0	1 4

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR THE MAURITIUS.

THE DUNLOE, 674 tons A 1, has excellent accommodation for first-class and also for deck passengers.

Apply for Freight or Passage to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents for Captain Burns.

Bombay, 10th October 1870.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY.
OVERLAND CARGO.

The s. s. HINDOSTAN, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
s. s. BANGALORE, from Southampton, 10th September.
" DELTA, from Marseilles, 18th September.

UNACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
s. s. NUBIA, from Southampton, 3rd September.
" RHONE, from Liverpool, 7th September.
" NYANZA, from Marseilles, 11th September.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 10th October 1870.

BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS will be HELD in the Club Tent, on the Esplanade, on TUESDAY the 18th instant at 5-15 P.M.

C. A. W. CAMERON,
Acting Honorary Secretary B. C. C.

WITH reference to the Article signed by SOONABAE, the daughter and sole Executrix of NOWROJEE RUSTOMJEE NADERSHAW, deceased, appearing in the "Bombay Gazette" of the 7th instant, with regard to the Notice published by us in the issue of the said paper of the 3rd and 6th instants, we beg to inform the public that under the Will of the said deceased the properties referred to in the above Notice are not subject to the charge of our maintenance thereon, and the said Soonabae has only life interest in the rents and profits thereof, and we are the residuary legatees after her death, and therefore she cannot in any way deal with same without our consent.

The public is therefore hereby cautioned against PURCHASING or ADVANCING any sum or sums of MONEY on the security of the said Properties, or any of them, and should any person after this intimation act otherwise he will do so at his own risk and responsibility.

The allegation made in the said article that we are indebted to Soonabae and the charges of misconduct and disobedience are not true, and are put forward under the evil influence of malicious persons who seek to injure us.

SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE NADERSHAW.
ARDASEER RUSTOMJEE NADERSHAW.

Bombay, 11th October 1870.

WELL WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS.

BUNGALOWS FOR SALE
AT PANCHGUNNY.

MESSRS. R. FELL and SON have been instructed to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, in East Street, Poona, at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY the 27th inst., the following VALUABLE PROPERTIES:—

WELL BUILT VILLA and MELBOURNE COTTAGES, together with the Outhouses belonging thereto, and about 21 Acres of Land. The property is well stocked with trees, and abundantly supplied with water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid at the time of sale, the remainder of the purchase money to be paid within two weeks, and all expenses of transfer, &c., to be defrayed by purchaser.

R. FELL & SON, Auctioneers.

Poona, 10th October 1870.

WYLD'S MAP of PARIS and its FORTIFICATIONS..... Rs. 4.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BACON'S MAP of PARIS and the ENVIRONS, extending 24 miles each way ..... Rs. 1.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL ROUTE.

VIA BRINDISI to England and the Continent of Europe, in connection at Suez with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL CO.'S STEAMERS.

Time saved over other routes about 48 hours.
Sea passage from Alexandria 74 hours, weather permitting.
Entire journey from Alexandria to London 140 hours.

Fares:—Alexandria to Paris 1st cl. £20 6s. 9d.; 2nd cl. £15 0s. 0d.
To London, 1st cl. £23 4s. 0d.; 2nd cl. £16 10s. 0d.

On arrival of the weekly fast steamer from Alexandria, carrying the SUPPLEMENTARY INDIAN MAIL, an express train is run from Brindisi by the SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais, and Dover.

The GREAT EAST INDIA HOTEL at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

THE SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S Agents in London—Lebeau & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E. C.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and Impurity of the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W in a diam ond.)

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE. WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digest ion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, dailt took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270 Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the BUNGALOW No. 147, Malabar Hill. The present occupant will vacate on the 31st May. Apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited, Parsee Bazaar, Street.

NOTICES.

THE DEPOT of the SOCIETY for PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE will, from this date, be OPEN DAILY from 3 to 6 P.M., SUNDAYS excepted.

C. F. H. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Money School, 1st September 1870.

BIERS & Co.'s STABLES and HORSE FODDER DEPOT, Back Bay Compound, Girgaum.
Shigram and Horse, ordinary hire Rs. 4
Brougham do. " 5
Job Horses for any period.
Horses and Carriages on Commission Sales at all times.

BIERS & Co.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL and Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,
for Children cutting their teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

BREAKFAST
EPPS'S COCOA.
GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼ lb. ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London

LEA and PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Declared by Connoisseurs
to be
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers, and Oilmen universally.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Major P. HODGSON, Officiating Wing Officer 22nd Regt. N. I., are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month of this date, after which no Claims will be considered.

W. S. HEWETT, Lieut. Colonel,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 6th October 1870.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited by the undersigned for the right to EXCAVATE SAND from the foreshore of their Property situated at Revas Moria, Angria's Colaba, during the present season. Applications will be received up to 15th instant, and any further information given by the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited. The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

CHARLES E. BENN, Joint Manager.

Bombay, 7th October 1870.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the winding up of the GUZERAT TRADING COMPANY, Limited, under Act XIX of 1857.

In consequence of the resignation by Mr. DEENSHAW HORMUSJEE, the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the District of Ahmedabad by an Order, dated the 19th day of September 1870, to succeed him as OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR to the Guzerat Trading Company, Limited. Persons having any concern with the aforesaid Company are therefore hereby requested to address their Communications to him hereafter.

DADABHAI DEENSHAW, Official Liquidator,
Guzerat Trading Company, Limited.

Ahmedabad, 5th October 1870.

In the matter of Act X. of 1866, and of the BOMBAY CITY BANK (Limited).

NOTICE—An APPLICATION will SHORTLY be MADE to the High Court for an Order authorizing the Liquidators of the abovenamed Company to PAY all UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS on SHARES in the above Company to the Accountant General. All Shareholders who have not received the Dividends on their Shares are required to apply for the same at the Office of the Liquidators, Victoria Buildings Elphinstone Circle, without further delay.

LETTERS & CRAWFORD,
Solicitors to the Liquidators.

Bombay, 6th October 1870.

BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the abovenamed Bank will be HELD at the Bank Office, No. 30 Meadow Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To accept Mr. Shaw's resignation as Liquidator of the Bank.

2nd. To receive the final Report and Account of the Liquidator, showing the manner in which the winding-up of the Company has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of.

3rd. To pass Resolution declaring the affairs of the said Company fully wound up.

4th. To pass Resolution as to the disposal of all Books, Accounts, and Documents of the said Bank.

BERAMJI NAOROSJI, Liquidator.

Bombay, 17th September 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

NOTICE.

THE PROLONGATION OF THE
WAR IN FRANCE,
and the consequent uncertainty of supplies from
THE CHAMPAGNE DISTRICTS,
compel us to ADVANCE, from this date, the PRICE of the higher brands of our SPARKLING WINES, viz.:—

QUARTS, from Rs. 36 to Rs. 40 per dozen.
PINTS, from Rs. 19-8 to Rs. 22 per dozen.

The supply even at these rates we cannot long guarantee.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
27th September 1870. Bombay.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the COMPLETION of the following ROADS:—

1. Road from Elphinstone Road to Purbadavee, Mahim.
2. Branch Road from Jackaria's Bunder to Sewree Burial Ground.

Plans and Specification of the above works may be inspected at the Office of the Executive Engineer to the Municipality, where printed forms of Tender may also be obtained.

In the event of any of the above Contracts being let, Contractors must be prepared to commence work in November 1870.

Each Tender to be sealed, and to bear an endorsement on the Cover stating to which of the above works it relates.

Tenders to be delivered at the Municipal Commissioner's Office on or before 5 P.M. on the 20th October 1870.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
H. TULLOCH, Captain R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 6th October 1870.

REJOSEPH GRAY TYNDALL, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being Creditors of or otherwise having Claims upon or against the Estate of JOSEPH GRAY TYNDALL, late of Bombay, British Merchant, a Partner in the Firm of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL & Co., deceased, who died at 42 Russel Road, Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, in England, on the 31st day of May 1870, and Probate of whose Will and Testament was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 27th September 1870 to WILLIAM GILMOUR HALL, the Executor named in the said Will, are required on or before 27th October 1870, to send to Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE and LANGLEY, Proctors for the said Executor, the particulars of their Claim against the Estate of the said deceased, or in default of such expiration of such time the said Executor will proceed to administer to the said Estate, having regard to the claims only of which he shall then have Notice. All persons being indebted to the said Estate or having property of the deceased in their hands are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for the same to the said Estate or property to the said Executor.—Dated this 28th September 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY, Proctors,
High Court, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—SEALED TENDERS for the ERECTION of a GODOWN at the above Company's Mills, at Pareli, will be received by the undersigned up to noon on FRIDAY, the 14th October 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 149, Dongry Coolee Street, Mandvie Bunder, where Drawing and Specification can be inspected, and further particulars obtained any day on application between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, 6th October 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Polic

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET weak.

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF CALCUTTA.

(L. W. Toulmin & Co.'s Weekly Circular, Oct. 5.)

In the midst of the Doorga Poojah holidays, with nothing else to do, it may not be altogether useless to . . . . . take a retrospective and prospective view of the numerous valuable staples exported from this important market.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON—Has ruled in favour of shippers for months past, but doubtless a change will take place on the opening of the Indigo season in November, although it is reported that money is being remitted here from London at the favorable rate of 1s. 10½d. to meet the requirements of the Indigo season.

FREIGHTS—Have been unsatisfactory for owners all through the year, and so far as one can look ahead there is at present no appearance of any improvement; in short the days of sailing vessels are numbered, for in a very few years the trade of India will be carried on by steamers. One thing may give freights a temporary spurt after the holidays, *i. e.* if transports are required for China, and even in such a case it is most likely that steamers only would be employed. A great deal remains to be said on the subject of the class of steamers required for the East India trade, and also as to the dangers of the Red Sea with the present imperfect chart in use, but two things are absolutely necessary to the safe navigation of the Red Sea and the utilization of the Suez Canal, viz., large powerful steamers able to face the monsoon and a correct chart of the Red Sea.

INDIGO.—Season 1870-71 has opened by the forward sale of the Tirhoot Indigo Company's produce about 900 maunds at Rs. 265, or Rs. 31 under the price realized for the same mark at public sale last season. This sale has completely staggered the market, and considering the position of affairs in Europe, it does seem a strange transaction; still the idea of buying Indigo to arrive at 20 to 30 Rs. under last season's extremely high prices is not singular, for there are several buyers and no sellers, exhibiting a confidence in the article on both sides which present circumstances cannot be said to warrant.

INDIAN TEA—Has been a disappointment this year so far as it has gone both to planters and shippers alike. Unseasonable weather has wrought a deal of mischief in the gardens, and the outturn from Assam and Cachar will be considerably short of the estimates. The stock in London has been in excess of the demand, and the trade there has remained very depressed for months past with, in some instances, showing a heavy loss on shipments; still shippers, as is customary in this strange market, don't seem to heed this in the least, and go on buying up every thing that is offered for sale at above London values.

BENGAL SILK—Was at first paralyzed when the war broke out, but it soon recovered the confidence of buyers, and met with steady competition. The Rainy Bund opened with a range in prices from Rs. 10 to 19, and closed at the commencement of the holidays at Rs. 13 to 22. As compared with the prices current for the March Bund in May last, viz. Rs. 19 to 28, these figures certainly look cheap, but at the same time it cannot be disputed that the present position of the article in Europe is critical in the extreme. The trump card is speedy peace in Europe or speedy war in China.

BENGAL COTTON—Has given nobody a profit this year as is usually the case with small crops; speculators took hold of the article about this time last year under an impression that the crop was a large one, and both Europeans and natives have suffered heavy losses for so doing, and the remainder of the crop still on hand stands to lose 2d. per lb. The shipments of the season to both Europe and China will leave a large loss on the average, and yet speculators have already commenced forward operations in the new crop for delivery in December at ¼d. per lb. above the latest quotation from Liverpool.

JUTE.—Season 1869-70 closed July 31st, and Season 1870-71 opened August 1st. Space at present will not admit of a review of the past season, although in some important respects it was deeply interesting to both shippers and spinners, and well worthy of the attention of all who are concerned in the cultivation of Jute. With regard to the new crop, the quality so far is anything but good, and importers had as well be prepared for this to avoid disappointment hereafter. It is true that prices have opened rather high, but the position of the article fully justifies present operations, and it will not be matter for surprise if before the current season is closed, prices are even much higher than at present. As to the extent of the crop there is no foundation for believing that it is 10 per cent larger than last year's, although it has been estimated by some shippers at 40 per cent larger.

SALTPETRE—Is the only staple that has gone dearer since the war broke out, and this was of course to be expected as Saltpetre always does go dearer when a war is talked about. During the first excitement of war news the price of Calcutta 5 o/o advanced from Rs. 6-12 to 9-4 per 1 maund, since when, however, a calmer feeling has prevailed, and the rate has receded to Rs. 7, at which it now remains firm, but no dependence can be placed in quotations so long as there is the bare possibility of Great Britain going to war with Germany or any other nation.

SEEDS—Have commanded a large share of attention during the year and the shipments to Europe and America up to date are the largest on record; prices too have ruled unusually high throughout the season, especially for Rapeseed, and notwithstanding that the crops were large, the stocks in the interior are now reduced to a point seldom before known in this country where it is the practice of the people to store up grain and seeds until the following year's crops are gathered in so as to avert the periodical famines that visit this land.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on the 8th October compared with the statement issued on the 1st October:—

LIABILITIES.		1st Oct.	8th Oct.
Proprietors' Capital paid up	Rs.	50,00,000	50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital		10,00,000	10,00,000
General Treasury Balance		32,63,715	34,39,674
Deposits at Head Office		1,76,14,503	1,78,72,827
Deposits at Branches		20,29,234	21,00,697
Bank Post Bills outstanding		8,49,884	8,54,470
Reserve		4,15,00	4,15,000
Undrawn Cash Credits		10,85,978	11,30,111
	Rs	3,12,61,404	3,18,21,779
ASSETS.			
Government Securities		24,39,192	24,12,681
Loans at Head Office & Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals		3,55,285	3,86,388
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals		27,98,439	27,58,700
Bills Discounted & purchased at do.		35,21,764	36,51,739
Dead Stock		4,81,286	
Less written off		40,000	
		4,41,286	4,41,286
Stamps		6,709	6 650
Balances with Agents & Correspondents		15,10,483	17,61,576
Overdrafts		17,670	17,57
Govt. Reserve, Cash			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office		1,39,09,783	1,43,03,855
Do. do. at Branches		49,07,334	47,62,350
Bullion at H. O. and Branches		13,07,006	15,08,994
	Rs.	3,12,61,440	3,18,21,779

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 10.

Scott, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from Europe.
Batten, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from Europe.
Wise, Lieutenant, 8th King's, on furlough, from Nusseerabad.
Baker, Captain, 6th Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, from Europe.
Mackenzie, Surgeon, Bombay Medical Department, on furlough, from Europe.
Stannus, Brigadier General, Staff, on furlough, from Europe.
Impey, Captain, Staff Corps, on furlough, from Europe.
Stevens, Major, 3rd Light Cavalry, on furlough, from Europe.
Thom, Deputy, Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Service, on duty, from Tanna.
Garstin, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Madhopore.
Ker, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Infantry, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 10.

McNeill, Lieutenant, 3rd Sind Horse, to join, to Jacobabad.
Moore, Captain, Pension Paymaster, on duty, to Mhow.
Loch, Colonel, 3rd Sind Horse, to join, to Jacobabad.
Nicholetts, Major, 2nd Belooch Regiment, to join, to Kurrachee.
Fuller, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, on leave, to Matheran.
Rose, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to Kurrachee.
Grose, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to Belgaum.
Smith, Assistant Surgeon, 3rd Cavalry, to join, to Poona.
Goodfellow, Major, Royal Engineers, on leave, to Poona.
Moriarty, Captain, Hydrabad Contingent, on furlough, to Aurungabad.

BOMBAY DISTRICT ORDER.

Bombay, 10th October 1870.

The Brigadier General will inspect E Battery 20th Brigade R. A., on board the Ethiopia to-morrow morning at 7-15.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Poona, 8th October, 1870.

G. O. C. No. 438 of 27th July last is cancelled.

Whenever officers on troops are proceeding by rail beyond the limits of the G. I. P. Railway, and *i. e.* further than Jubbulpore, fresh requisitions for carriage for them will be required at that station for the E. I. lines.

Officers and Troops proceeding to Bengal from this command by G. I. P. and E. I. lines, will accordingly be furnished with separate railway requisitions for each line as far as Allahabad. In cases of troops, intimation should be sent to the authorities at Jubbulpore and Allahabad of the numbers, and of any intended halt at rest houses en-route.

Officers travelling singly should be furnished with a certificate copy of the order directing them to proceed by rail at the public expense, in accordance with G. G. O. No. 516 of 1864, and officers in this Presidency issuing requisitions for the E. I. lines should enter a copy of such order on the requisition

The Secretary of State for India having restricted the number of ladies who can go to England in one troop ship to twelve it is hereby notified that precedence will be given to the families of officers proceeding on duty with troops afterwards in the order in which applications from officers entitled to passage are received.

It will be incumbent on all officers in excess of the above number to make private arrangements for the passage of their families.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 30th September 1870:—

Major G Nicholetts, Staff Corps, Commandant 29th 2nd Belooch.

Captain C E Fisher, Staff Corps, Deputy Settlement Officer, Left Bank Survey, Sind.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following transfer:—

Captain W. G. Trevor, Staff Corps, from officiating Wing Subaltern 26th N I to be officiating Wing Subaltern 11th N I.

Lieut.-Colonel G. Morris, Infantry, has qualified as a Surveyor.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 644, 24th ultimo, Lieut.-Colonel G. Morris, Assistant Quarter Master General, is posted to the Northern Division of the Army.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Sind District Order.—Dated 26th September 1870, appointing Captain and Local Major G. Priestley, 68th Foot, to the command of the Karrachee Depot, as a temporary measure, vice Lieut.-Colonel Foster, 95th Foot, who embarks with his regiment for England.

7th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Detachmental Order, dated Poona, 30th September 1870, appointing Captain H Plummer, Staff officer of the Detachment from the 1st October 1870, vice Lieutenant Chard ordered to rejoin Regimental Head Quarters.

49th Foot.—Regimental Order, dated 30th September 1870, appointing Lieut. G. B. Bogue, Assistant Instructor of Musketry, with effect from the 1st October 1870.

Decisalee Depot Order.—Dated 20th September 1870, directing Captain J. E. Wetherall, 108th Foot, to perform as a temporary measure the duties of Adjutant to the Depot, vice Lieut. Faulkner, 95th Foot, proceeding with his regiment to England.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Second Captain C. E. Hanbury, No. 5 Battery 23rd Brigade, from 9th to 13th October 1870, in extension, on private affairs.

8th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Ensign H. S. A. Fuller, from 30th September to 29th October 1870, in extension to remain at Kirkee.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Calcutta Gazette, Oct. 5.)

Mr. Henry Granville Sharp, Assistant Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-division of Behar, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Arthur Forbes, or until further orders.

Mr. Joseph Samuel Carstairs to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Purneah, in the second grade, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. John Burney Worgan, or until further orders.

Mr. William Benjamin Oldham, officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Nuddea, to officiate, in addition to his own duties, as Magistrate and Collector of that district, in the second grade, during the absence on leave of Mr. Charles Cecil Stevens, or until further orders.

Mr. Richard Lea, Extra Assistant Commissioner, to have charge of the Darjeeling Terai Sub-division.

Mr William Scott, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Darjeeling, is transferred to Gowalparah.

Mr. Arther Forbes, Assistant Magistrate of Behar, leave for one month, from the 15th Oct.

Mr. Richard Mannell Waller, Assistant Magistrate of Jenidah, for one month, from any date not later than the 14th October.

Mr. Christopher Henry Vowell, officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Moorshedabad, for one month, from the 28th Sept.

Mr. Edward Alfred Vines to be District Superintendent of Police, Singbhoom.

Mr. James Patch to be District Superintendent of Police, Tipperah, but to continue to officiate as District Superintendent of Sylhet, until further orders.

Mr J. G. Farquharson to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Seebsaugor, during the absence on leave of Mr. Henry Augustus Coombs, or until further orders.

Mr. Henry Augustus Coombs, District Superintendent of Police, Seebsaugor, leave for three months.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions with effect from the 1st September 1870:—

ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Executive Engineers, First Grade.

Mr. G. W. Vivian, Executive Engineer, second grade, Dum-Dum Division.

Captain R. G. Smyth, R. E., Executive Engineer, second grade, Ramghur Division.

To be Executive Engineers, Second Grade.

Mr. W. D. Bruce, Executive Engineer, third grade, Second Presidency Division.

Major T. F. Pollok, M. S. C., Executive Engineer, third grade, Lower Assam Division.

Lieutenant H. McV. Crichton, R.E., Executive Engineer, third grade, Garrison of Fort William.

To be Assistant Engineer, First Grade.

Mr. A. H. Tyndall, Assistant Engineer, second grade, First Presidency Division.

ACCOUNT ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Accountant, Second Grade.

Mr. E. J. Neuville, Accountant, third grade, Central Office of Account, Bengal.

ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Executive Engineer, Second Grade.

Mr. J. A. Windle, Executive Engineer, third grade, Circular and Eastern Canal's Division.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, September 27.)

Mr. R. H. Lyons, Deputy Collector in charge of Treasury, Ganjam, three months' privilege leave.

Mr. W. D. Horsley, Acting Civil and Session Judge of Cuddapah, furlough in India for one year.

Lieutenant W. R. Purchas, R.E., Assistant Engineer of the second grade, two months' privilege leave.

Mr. W. H. Walton, Supervisor of the first grade, three months' cumulative privilege leave.

Mr. Francis Henry Wooddroffe to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Kistna District.

Mr. Walter Gregory Underwood to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore.

Mr. William Peter Evans to act as First Mathematical Master in the Civil Engineering College during the absence of Mr. J. Bradshaw.

Mr. Francis Culling Carr to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Vizagapatam.

Captain J. W. Hindle, of the Staff Corps, Executive Engineer of the fourth grade, to be Executive Engineer of the third grade.

Mr. T. D. Harris, Assistant Engineer of the second grade, to be Assistant Engineer of the first grade.

Captain J. N. Hunter, R E, Executive Engineer of the second grade, to be Executive Engineer of the first grade.

Mr. W. E. Leggatt, Executive Engineer of the third grade, to be Executive Engineer of the second grade.

Captain G. J. F. Begbie, of the Staff Corps, Executive Engineer of the fourth grade, to be Executive Engineer of the third grade.

Mr. K. F. Nordmann, Assistant Engineer of the second grade, to be Assistant Engineer of the first grade.

Lieutenant J. L. L. Morant, R.E., Executive Engineer of the third grade, to be Executive Engineer of the second grade.

Mr. G. T. Walch, Executive Engineer of the fourth grade, to be Executive Engineer of the third grade.

Captain and Deputy Commissary H. Bailey, Assistant Engineer of the second grade, to be Assistant Engineer of the first grade.

Mr. R E. Norfor, Executive Engineer of the fourth grade, to be Executive Engineer of the third grade.

Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary F. Graham, Assistant Engineer of the second grade, to be Assistant Engineer of the first grade.

Major R. B. Kennedy, 23rd Regiment Light Infantry, Executive Engineer of the fourth grade, to be Executive Engineer of the third grade.

Ensign and Deputy Assistant Commissary W. G. Bevan, Assistant Engineer of the second grade, to be Assistant Engineer of the first grade.

Mr. O. A. Hayne, Assistant Engineer of the second grade, to be Assistant Engineer of the first grade.

Mr. G. R. Leggatt, Assistant Engineer of the second grade, to be Assistant Engineer of the first grade.

Mr. R. J. Lowry, Assistant Engineer of the second grade, to be Assistant Engineer of the first grade.

The Reverend Octavius Dear, B.A., attained the rank of Senior Chaplain on the 27th September 1870.

Mr. George Hamnett, Marriage Registrar for the Town of Madras, resumed charge of the office from Mr. P. D'Rozario on the forenoon of the 1st instant.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Madras Staff Corps.—Lieutenant Alfred Western Hatchell Hornsby, of Her Majesty's 2nd Battalion 19th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern 4th Regiment Native Infantry, is admitted to the Staff Corps from the 21st September 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lieutenant James Grant Duff Walker, 6th Regiment Light Cavalry, having completed 12 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Captain by brevet from the 4th October 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Captain A. G. Hutchins, of the General List, Adjutant 39th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough (medical certificate) for two years.

Captain and Deputy Commissary G. Proudfoot (Lieutenant, Veteran Establishment) is transferred to the "Pension Establishment in India" on the Invalid Pension of Rupees 240 per mensem, with effect from the 1st September 1870.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces, Oct. 5.)

Mr. Charles Warren Mellor, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Jounpore, furlough to Europe for two years, with effect from the 1st November next, or subsequent date, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Dr. Robert Reid, officiating Civil Surgeon of Futtehgurh, to be confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 31st March last.

Mr. John Edward Fraser, Assistant Engineer, Agra District, Rajpootana State Railway, is allowed to proceed to England for two years under medical certificate, via Bombay, with the usual preparatory leave to reach the port of embarkation.

Mr. L. E. Sanbolle is appointed a District Engineer of the 3rd grade on probation, and is posted to the Futtehpore District, which he joined on the 1st instant.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—10TH OCTOBER.

London	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d.	p.ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d.	"
	Seeds	£1	"
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d.	"
	Wooden Ships	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.	"
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d.	"
	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	"
Havre	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d.	"
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No vessel.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.	
	" Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal	

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Burmah (s)	Dickinson	Galle, October 1.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee.
	General Havelock (s)	Drewitz	Cutch, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Navada, Lunt, to Muscat.

Barque Polly, Fetherick, to Mauritius.

The steamer M. S. Elphinstone, to Malabar Coast and Goa, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
6	China (s)	Gardner	Hongkong, Sept. 17.
	Lady Melville	Harrison	London, June 25.
	Prince Patrick	Graham	Liverpool, June 12.
	Ismail	Jones	Mauritius, Sept. 8.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.			
5	Meinam (P S)		Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
5	Meinam (P S)		Galle.
6	Star of India		London.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba. Latitude—18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet. Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 8th October.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29.845 in.
Temperature of the Air	76·7 "
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·5 "
Dew Point	75·0 "
Relative Humidity of Air	96 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	8·0 "
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following day	78·6 "
Minimum do.	75·3 "
Gen. Direction of Wind—N, NNW, W, WNW, NNE.	
Movement in 24 hours	144 miles.
	In. Cts.
Fall of rain during the week	2 78
Registered between 1st January and 2nd Oct.	61 56
Total fall of rain between 1st Jany. and 9th Oct.	64 34

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GREIG—September 14th, at Hongkong, the wife of James Greig, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

HODGSON—October 6th, at the Marine Lines, Esplanade, Major P. Hodgson, officiating Wing Officer 22nd Regiment N. I., much regretted by his brother officers and a large circle of friends.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

GOODEVE—October 5th, at No. 8, Garden Reach, Calcutta, the wife of Louis Arthur Goodeve, Esq., of daughter.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

BURNS—October 5th, at Madras, the wife of Mr. J. Hamilton Burns, of a son.

HAY—September 30th, at Trevandrum, the wife of Captain Woulfe Hay, Assistant Resident, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MARRETT—EDWARDS—At St. George's Church, Hyderabad, by Revd. R. C. W. Raban, M.A., Adjutant A. G. Marrett, H. H. Nizam's H. Lancers, youngest son of G. W. Marrett, Esq., Chief Engineer, P. W. D., to Georgiana, fourth daughter of the late George Edwards, of Madras.

DEATH.

HENDERSON—October 4th, at Perambore, Robert Alexander, the infant son of Major and Mrs. J. R. S. Henderson, 17th Regiment N I.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1870.

WHAT a curious coincidence it is that brings Garibaldi and the Papal Zouaves under Charette—name known in internecine combats with the "Blues," nearly eighty years ago—together at Tours! What an odd mingling of new Republicans and old-new Divine right men! Fancy Gambetta, descending in his balloon among a squad of Papal Zouaves, bringing with "full powers to organize an *undying* resistance"—something like perpetual motion as applied to war and politics!

The fighting in the Department of the Vosges said to be indecisive," has not proved so by any means, as the capture of 60 *officers* and 600 men at Remy, attest. But this movement in the rugged hills of the Vosges shows that the French have bethought them of trying a stroke at the German communications. The occupation of Dreux on one side and Pithiviers on the other are facts of little moment. Dreux is north-west of Epernon; Pithiviers on the road to Fontainebleau.

WE are no great admirers of that illustrious institution, "born of the wealth and *madness* of 1864," the Bombay Bench of Justices; but we are not prepared to see it, shall we say maligned? Perhaps the word is harsh, but so is the thing to which it refers—the libel on the Bench by "S," an easily recognizable writer in the *Friend of India*. We ought to be very proud of the eulogium he passes on New Bombay, and so we are; but there are limits to gratitude; and, indeed, we are not prepared to say that gratitude is a newspaper virtue. Five years have done a great deal for Bombay, and Mr. Arthur Crawford has done a great deal in those five years; but we doubt whether he will endorse the statement that most of his labours have been carried out "in opposition to the ignorance or selfishness of the majority of the Justices." Considering that the defect of the Bench has been its readiness to agree, and that at the outset "Arthur Crawford" was most popular, and that for two years we can from personal experience call to mind only one occasion when there was a majority against Mr. Crawford, this denunciation of the Bench for ignorance and selfishness is altogether groundless, and can only have arisen from an ignorance more profound than that of the majority who have always supported Mr. Crawford. Moreover, there has been no quarrel with Mr. Crawford for what he has done; no one disputes his "energy and good taste," even his "foresight" on the whole has been correct. What people have disputed about was the manner of his dealing with the Bench, chiefly remarkable for want of confidence in that body, and the costliness of the work he has performed. We say that the Bench, on the whole, has heartily supported Mr. Crawford, since it has voted the money to defray liabilities incurred without leave, sanctioned a loan raised without leave, done everything that a public body could do to uphold a daring administrator who often never thought of consulting a bench which had to incur the odium of imposing taxes in every form—even a tax on grain. Like the Government of India, Mr. Crawford did what he wanted to do, and got the money afterwards as he best could. We are quite willing to let bygones be bygones, but when they are recalled conspicuously to our notice, it is not so easy to pass them over. "S" tells us that when Mr. Crawford entered office he "found that he had no municipal funds . . . . and that in 1865 alone the deficit amounted to £200,000." This statement is what in expressive slang may well be styled an "eye-opener." Considering the medium through which it is made public, it is a statement that deserves examination. We will not base any remark upon it on our own authority, but simply ask the Bengal public to read the following extract from the "Report of a Select Committee" of the Bombay Legislative Council on the Bombay Municipal Loan Bill of 1868-9:—

"We have made inquiry touching the causes of the large deficit and the means of preventing its recurrence. There is no clear statement of the deficit when the present Commissioner entered on his office in July 1865. His memorandum of November 28th, pages 6 and 7 (Appendix A), shows that there were outstanding arrears of income on the 1st July 1865 amounting to Rs. 15,18,936, and that of this sum Rs. 73,255 was written off as irrecoverable in 1866. The statements G, J, and L, appended to the Commissioner's annual report for 1867, show that further portions of those outstanding assets, amounting to Rs. 142,305, were similarly written off, leaving Rs. 13,03,376 as actually recovered. It is not shown what liabilities incurred before the 1st July 1865 had to be met by those arrears of income. Consequently we can only infer the deficit on the 1st July 1865, by deducting from the deficit, as estimated for the 31st instant, the sum of Rs. 642,933 stated by the Controller of Municipal Accounts (Appendix F) to have been spent in excess of income from all sources between the 1st July 1865 and the end of 1868. This calculation indicates a deficit on the 1st July 1865 of Rs. 4,85,169. The income from all sources abovementioned includes an exceptional receipt of Rs. 13,65,213 by transfer from the Drainage Fund, a sum which more than equalled the estimated deficit on the 1st July 1865, and the assets, which had to be subsequently written off as irrecoverable, by Rs. 6,64,484. It is difficult to reconcile this large expenditure in excess of income with fulfilment of the provisions of the Municipal Act."

Had the Bombay Justices shown the opposition imputed to them, whether successfully or not, it is scarcely possible that we should have fallen into a state once characterized as one of "great debt, great distress, and great embarrassment." If we have got out of it, the fact is not due to a reduction of expenditure, but to an increase, a large increase of taxation. In short we have had a "magnificent" administration, and it has been costly in proportion to its magnificence. The real defect of the situation was that the Bench of Justices was and is a body unsuited to the work. It is a buffer, and, with the best intentions, can be nothing but a buffer. In a country like this the Government ought to have assumed the responsibility of doing what was required for Bombay, and then the Commissioner would have had a real master, instead of a sham. The Government shirked its duty, and it would be unfair to visit the whole of the consequences upon Mr. Arthur Crawford, who had to act in a situation certain, sooner or later, to place him in a false position. We do not expect, in the least, that the blunder "born of the wealth and madness" of 1864 will be remedied; and Mr. Crawford will be lucky if he gets along in the future as well as he has done in the past. But it is also unfair to libel the Bench and accuse them of conduct in no wise displayed.

By the way, we should be glad to know what grounds there are for the statement that Sir Seymour Fitzgerald has an "admirable project of building a Chowringhee on the Back Bay Reclamation." Is there such a project, and if so, what will be done with the Railway and the Cotton Green? The views of "S" on the requirements of Bombay remind one of the anecdote about the disabled gun that wanted a new lock, stock, and barrel. *When* an upper storey is put on the Town Hall, a *new* Cathedral built, a new street of shops constructed, a cutting made through Malabar Hall "to allow the sea breeze to sweep over the island" (!) and that Chowringhee set up in Back Bay, *then* "New Bombay will be worthy of its position as the capital of Western India." Clearly this high "position" is reserved for the Bombay of the next century.

THE loss of the Captain—a real tragedy, heroic and honourable in its swift but noble incidents—teaches, it is said, the lesson to the Admiralty, "build no more Captains." We are told not to jump to the conclusion that the turret principle has failed, and it would be unwise to do so; but the conclusion that the turret-principle as applied in the construction of the Captain was a failure, is written in characters so touching and appalling that no reasoning can shake it. But surely there is another lesson which is taught by the fate of the Captain. It is simply this: that the Admiralty must never again allow itself to be bullied out of the designing and building of its own ships. Captain Coles had an idea, most likely an excellent idea; but he and his friends would never be satisfied until he was allowed to superintend the realization of his idea in iron. Ministry after Ministry was hustled by the gallant inventor and his friends, until the patience of one Ministry, we forget which, wore out, and Captain Coles was sent down to Birkenhead to make a ship after his own heart. Had not the Messrs. Laird built the Alabama and the Wyvern and the Scorpion, and were they not daring shipwrights more trustworthy as well as more go-ahead than the old fogies in Somerset House and Chatham? It was to the weak yielding of Government to, we cannot say a popular, but a persistent ontcry; it was a desire to show a readiness to receive new ideas that made Government give way; and it is to these causes we ought to refer the loss of the Captain. The evil of the low freeboard and the heavy "top-hamper" was foreseen; but a sort of public opinion demanded that Captain Coles and the Lairds should not be interfered with, and the end is what we have read of with so much pain. In a letter characterized by conceit for which he is remarkable, Captain Bedford Pim brutally says, "The loss of the Captain, in my opinion, can only be attributed to want of seamanship in her management." Captain Burgoyne is dead, but no doubt some of his friends, if they think Captain Pim worth answering, will vindicate his character as a seaman. We print elsewhere an able article on the whole subject from a London paper, and from that and the description of the catastrophe it will be obvious that, not bad seamanship, but imperfect construction was the cause of the Captain's destruction. The lesson is that Government, in weak deference to ontcry, should never again delegate to irresponsible hands the work it is appointed to perform.

H. M. 24TH REGIMENT N. I. has been ordered to move by wings, by rail, from Poona to Ahmedabad en route to Deesa, on the 15th and 16th instant.

WE learn that Col. Anderson, Political Agent of Kattywar, intends to open a boarding school in connection with the King's College at Kattywar.

A REPORT that Sir William Grey had been solicited by the Government of India to remain in office another year, is authoritatively contradicted.

THE Maharajah of Vizianagram complains bitterly, says a Simla correspondent, of the cost of his ball. The expense was between twenty-nine and thirty thousand rupees.

WE learn from the Surat papers that Mr. Hope, the Collector, is going to Toongar Hill this week (having got two months' leave), and that Mr. Peile, the Director of Public Instruction, intends to join him there for a few days.

THE Governor-General in Council has left it to the local Governments and Administrations to authorize, without reference to the Supreme Government, exemptions from the operation of the rule of January 1865, regarding compulsory retirement of uncovenanted officers after the age of 55 years.

THE "Pioneer" says—"A correspondent wonders why, when the press reviews the candidates for the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, it has struck no one to put forward the Hon'ble B. H. Ellis. We are told that the Bombay Member is 'the very man for Bengal;' so he may be, but he is also the very man for Council."

COLONEL HODGSON, Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, is about to apply for furlough to Europe for two years, and Colonel Hutchinson, R.E., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, in the Department of Public Works, who returns from furlough about the beginning of December, is likely to officiate for him.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY left Simla on Tuesday last, at mid-day, for Kussowlie, together with the Staff which is to accompany him in his Rajpootana trip. The 5th and 6th were to have been spent between Umballa and Putteala, and the regular night mail-train of the latter day, with special carriages attached, was to have conveyed the party from Umballa to Hattrass.

THE Simla Fine Arts Exhibition has not been financially successful. The Vice-President's (Sir R. Temple's) modest surplus of 73 Rupees *has turned out a deficit* (!) and an appeal is now being made to the friends of art in Simla to replenish the exhausted treasury. It is probable that the next Exhibition will be held in Calcutta, in December 1871.

A RISING in Sharr-i-Sebz and a massacre of the population by the Russians is, says the "Pioneer," the latest sensational rumour regarding Cabul affairs. "Shahr-i-Sebz is the capital of a rich tract of country already encroached on by the lower line of Russian forts, and lies close to the south of Samarkund. The Chief is, however, subordinate to the King of Bokhara, the ally (?) of Russia and the friend of Cabul. It is impossible to contradict the rumour, but we hope it is unfounded."

THE "Pioneer" has received from a correspondent the following:—

"Dear Sir,—Is not this too bad? By last mail I received three letters, written respectively by my mother, my sister—these were from two different localities—and a male friend. All three mention 'the mutiny in Allahabad.' The following sentence is from the second:—'They' (certain friends of mine) 'are really coming out in November, if that awful mutiny is over before then.' And the following is from the third:—'I hear you are looking forward to another '57—a cheerful prospect indeed. The telegraph says there has already been open mutiny, but telegrams do lie so infernally at times.' Is not this, Mr. Editor, too bad?"

WITH reference to the letter of His Majesty "King Cotton," published in the *Gazette* of yesterday, we learn that the delay in the receipt of the commercial telegrams from home, as compared with the war intelligence, is doubtless attributable to the fact that for certain reasons best known to the various Continental authorities political news has been forwarded via Turkey, whilst the commercial has been sent via Russia, where for some days past the lines have been interrupted. The reason for separate routes being selected for the different classes of messages is probably due to the majority of commercial telegrams being sent in cypher, whereas the political are telegraphed in plain, intelligible English. It is generally understood that in time of war, cypher telegrams are liable to be stopped until they have been approved by the Director of Telegraphs or other high Government official.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 9TH OCT., 7-40 P.M.

The situation at Paris remains unchanged. The French have occupied Pithivieres.

The German vanguard has entered Dreux. The Prussians have attacked St. Quentin but encountered a determined resistance and retreated.

The Baden troops routed a large body of Franc-Tireurs and Regulars near Remy, in the department of Vosges, on Thursday, and took 60 officers and 600 men prisoners.

Active preparations are being made to defend Lyons and Besançon.

The Papal Zouaves under Charette have arrived at Tours.

Garibaldi has arrived at Tours and has been warmly received by M.M. Cremieux and Glais Bizoin and the Franc-Tireurs.

Gambetta has been invested with full powers to organise an undying resistance.

LONDON, 4TH OCT., APT.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was firm.

Fair Dhollera, 6¾d.

The Manchester market is steadier.

7 lbs. Shirtings, 7s. 10½d.

8¼ lbs. do. 9s. 4½d.

40s. Mule Twist, 1s. 0½d.

The sum of £225,000 was paid into the Bank of England to-day.

The ships Helen Scott and Malleny have arrived from Bombay.

LONDON, 5TH OCT., APT.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was steady.

Fair Dhollera, 6¾d.

Exchange on India, 1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 10½d.

The ship Hyd

front of the forts of Paris. They have moved safely, uninterruptedly, and, except for the drenching rains, comfortably, by three several routes—the line of the Marne, the line across the upper waters of the Aisne, and the line of the Oise. Disguised in whatever tone of menace and defiance may suit the mood in which Parisians are now smashing the busts of the Emperor and erasing the symbols of his dynasty, Paris is panic-stricken. Paris without a police is terrible to think of; and the mute and passive toleration of the self-appointed Government is proof enough that hope has fled the city. For one thing M. Jules Favre and his colleagues deserve some praise. They have half learned that truth is better than persistent and systematic misrepresentation of facts; for while they still cling to the theory that the German nation is a nation of savages, murderers, and, to borrow the figure employed by M. Edmond About, "vermin that must be extirpated," they do not seek, as did the Palikao Ministry, to falsify facts relating to French disasters. Strasburg, they admit, must succumb, General Uhrich, the commandant, being wounded, and the garrison almost at its last gasp, the recent sortie having done nothing for the besieged troops but to lessen their numbers frightfully. Toul is in the like distressful state; while the horrors of Metz are the theme of universal pity, mingled with admiration of the devoted courage and endurance of the army shut up within its walls. The story of Laon, as first made known here by a telegram from the King of Prussia to the Queen, was one which all men except Frenchmen would fain have doubted. But in Paris the journals are in ecstacies with the heroic treachery by whose act a citadel was blown into the air *after* its formal capitulation, and after the last man of the Garde Mobile had left and the last Uhlan had entered. But when a journal which may now very fairly be considered to represent the feelings of the French Government, coolly advises the French officers who have given their parole, to break it, on the technical quirk that, whereas they were only required to promise that they would not use their swords, which as officers they were allowed to retain, against Germany in the present war, they are free to fight against her as private soldiers or as volunteers, what is to be expected from an army that listens to the national advisers? The journal that gives utterance to this incredibly base proposal is the *Figaro*. But the *Figaro* is mild compared to some of his contemporaries; nor do any of the Parisian newspapers exceed the truculence of General Trochu's address to the National Guard, in which he calls on them to regard the invading German troops as a foreign horde of assassins. The effect of such language on an army which stands at bay, and which cannot be entirely acquitted of disgraceful barbarity, may yet be deplored, even by General Trochu.

Anyone who knows Paris, anyone who takes a tolerably good map and surveys the environs at a comprehensive glance, will be struck with consternation at the tidings that all the beautiful woods of the Seine and Marne are doomed to destruction, not by the enemy but by those who govern the defences. From Melun as far as Montereau the forests are on fire; Lagny, Armanvilliers, Ferrières, Bondy, Meudon, Clamart, Bellevue, and St. Cloud—all these noble woods and groves are even now burning. Let the eye turn from these mournful scenes and rest on the forts outside the walls of Paris. These, the first hope of the last three hopes yet left the defenders of Paris, are towers of strength beyond a question; but their strength needs a continual maintenance of vitality, or it sinks into helplessness. Can they be thus supported? The question must not be prejudged: it has to be tried: and we may be sure that if incensed valour, love of France, love of Paris, hate of the insolent foe, pride, honour, and despair can prevail against the highly organised, well disciplined, confident and courageous forces of Germany, none of those aids will be wanting. But the straits to which Paris is driven for fighting men are terribly evident. Revisions after revisions are made of all whom age and infirmity have exempted from service, and the muster-rolls are lengthened out by feeble reinforcements. Up to the age of sixty, men who have fought, and have hung up their arms, and have made their helmet a hive for bees, are summoned once again to the field. All the outlying force that can be got into Paris is being gathered in, or is already there. Vincennes is abandoned. The fort could not have been held with a garrison whose numbers, however small, will be useful where every man is of use. But the statement that Paris is drawing all the available military strength of France to herself needs qualification. The anarchy of Lyons is so fraught with danger that, ill as the force can be spared, 5,000 men have been sent thither to enforce law and order. It has been officially announced that the railway communication between Paris and Lyons has been suspended, experimentally, because of the appearance of Prussian cavalry near Montureau. In the neighbourhood of Melun, musketry was heard yesterday and the day before.

It having been stated by the *Patrie* that a letter had been sent by the Emperor of Austria to the King of Prussia, an official denial of the assertion was published yesterday at Vienna. But there can be no question that Austria as well as Russia is giving moral support to the German cause. Nor on the part of either of these powers will there be opposition to the requirement which, as it now appears, the King of Prussia is likely to insist upon as a basis of peace—the cession by France of those two appendages of the old German Empire, Alsace and Lorraine: or, as the German loves to call the conquered provinces, Elsass and Lothringen. I have reason to believe that a decision has already been made by the Prussian Government respecting the territory which is to be wrested from France. It will not be broken up and apportioned among different States, but will form a border-land, covering and protecting Germany, and governed, as nearly as may be, after the customs and institutions which already exist. Thus, while the fortresses of Metz and Strasburg will necessarily be garrisoned by German troops, the population of the two provinces will be, for some time at all events, exempt from military service. On the other hand, they will not be represented in the Reichstag.

THE HYDERABAD (SIND) RACES.

THE DERBY DAY.

Many of our readers will probably exclaim, "What on earth has come over the Sindees that they have suddenly plunged into all the bustle and confusion connected with a Race meeting," but let me tell them that the sporting element at present prevails very strongly in the province, and that in humble imitation of its namesake in the Deccan, Hyderabad bids fair to occupy annually a prominent place in the sporting columns of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Oriental Sporting Magazine* in particular, and the public press in general.

Impressed with the idea that in a large province like Sind, it was a great pity that race meetings were few and far between, and convinced that if a sufficiently tempting prospectus was issued there would be no lack of horses to run, the sporting community of Hyderabad drew out (a few months ago) a programme which no sooner published was eagerly scanned. Subscriptions came in fast and freely, and the list soon assumed a most pleasing appearance on the credit side of the books in the eyes of the Stewards and their Secretary. Strings of horses that had scarcely ever been seen or heard of in Hyderabad, suddenly appeared on the training course every morning (with their tails trimmed and their *tout ensemble* made as "racy" as possible). Jacobabad, and Kurrachee also, started stables, and last but not least the Bedouins and a Kurrachee Confederacy each got up a "clipper" in the shape of a maiden out of Mr. Field's stables.

One of the greatest drawbacks to a successful race meeting was the approach to the old race course, which was about a couple of miles distant over a sandy plain full of deep holes and ruts almost impassable for carriages. To ordinary mortals the difficulties that here presented themselves would have appeared insurmountable. It is true a road *might* have been constructed at great expense, but where was the money to come from? But the energy shown in getting up races at all, came also prominently to the front on this occasion. The Local Funds came forward in the most liberal manner with their quota, and together with aid from other sources, and the valuable professional assistance of Mr. Robert Brunton, the Local Funds Engineer, a new course (Grand Stand and all complete) was made in a more convenient and approachable spot.

With prospects and energy like this, who can doubt that the Hyderabad Races of 1870 would prove a success, and that the meeting would become an annual institution, putting (let us add in sorrow) a large town like Kurrachee to the blush for not having taken the lead in this matter?

Let us hope that the first day's races which we give in detail below (barring the unavoidable accident which spoilt the Derby) and the succeeding days' accounts, which I shall duly forward, will prove the truth of my words as to the successful nature of the meeting.

Having scribbled thus far we must not withhold any longer our description of the "Derby Day," lest we tire out the patience of our sporting readers.

The first race on the card was the Derby, concerning which speculation was very rife. The public, taking into consideration the fact that Brigand was giving 13 lbs. from Premier, made the former a hot favourite, the betting being 6 to 4 on him at the lotteries at which he fetched Rs. 315, Premier selling for 255, and Game Cock for 25. As will be seen below, however, the glorious uncertainty of the Turf was more than ever displayed on this occasion, and much to the regret of the sporting owners themselves, and of the public in general, a good race was spoilt through an unfortunate accident.

The following is the account:—

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 4TH OCTOBER.

FIRST RACE, 4-30 P.M.—"The Derby." 1½ mile.

	st. lb.
The Confederate's ...b a c Brigand, late Mogul ...	9 11 Capt Anderson... 1
The Bedouins' ...g a h Premier	10 10 J Smith ..... dist
Capt Murray ...b a c Game Cock ...	9 11 Owner 2

Time—1 mile, 1 min.; mile, 2m. 10s.; 1½ miles, 3m. 20s.

Brigand and Game Cock came out shortly after the appointed time, but Premier did not make his appearance till long after; so late in fact that the starter sent a peremptory message that if he was not at the post within 3 minutes the horses would be started without him. Almost immediately after this Premier was led out of his stable and his jockey (Smith, of Newmarket) mounted; unfortunately he considered it necessary to take a preliminary canter before the Stand, and in so doing the horse broke away, ran all round the course, passed the starting post, and then went off at full speed down the road, completely beyond the control of his jockey, who was very weak owing to a severe attack of fever. Owing to this unfortunate contretemps there was no help for it but to start off the horses without him. The race (if it may so be called) proved a mere canter for Brigand who went round hard held the whole way, coming in as slow as possible in the absurd time of 3 min. 20 sec. or more.

The next race was the Galloways, and here the public were not disappointed, for Rocket maintained his former reputation of being one of the best up-country Gallowways of the day, and was landed an easy winner.

2ND RACE.—"The Galloway Stakes." 1 mile.

	st. lb.
Mr Crawford's ...c a h Prince Charlie	10 7 ...Owner... ...2
Mr Fenner's ...g a g Rocket	10 6 ...Capt Murray...1
The Confederates' ...g a h Comet ...	10 6 ...Capt Anderson 3

Time—2 min. 6 sec.

A good start was effected, all three horses getting well off together, Comet slightly leading for the first quarter of a mile. Here he found he had had enough, and began to draw back; Prince Charlie and Rocket continued together at racing speed (Rocket slightly ahead but going well within himself) until the quarter mile from home, when Rocket's rider gave him a slight shake and sent him ahead, bringing him in an easy winner hard held, Charlie about a length behind, Comet nowhere. The time (2 min. 6 sec.) may be considered excellent, considering the heavy weights and the very heavy state of the course.

3RD RACE, 5-30 P.M.—"The Welter." ¾ mile.

	st. lb.
Capt Murray's ...b a h Sind ...	10 12 ...Mr Aitken ...1
The Bedouins' ...b a h Brighton ...	10 7 ...J Smith ...0
Mr Lucas' ...bk a h Siladar ...	10 7 ...Owner ...2
Mr Morse's ...b a h Surg. Major..	10 12 ...Owner ...3
Capt Simpson's ...b a h Hohenzollern	10 7 ...Mr Crawford ...4

Time—1 min. 34 sec.

There was some speculation about this race, for although Sind, from his well known speed and performances at last year's Kurrachee races, was considered by most of the knowing ones to be the favourite, still Hohenzollern and Surgeon Major both found backers. The Bedouins could not get a rider for Brighton (Premier's jock not having yet returned), and the race consequently consisted of only four horses.

Sind jumped off with a good lead which he maintained throughout, never being caught, and being landed an easy winner by about two lengths in 1 min. 34 sec.

4TH RACE, 6 P.M.—"The Pony Stakes." ½ mile.

	st. lb.
The Bedouins' ...b p Bayard...	9 9 ...Mr Lucas ...3
Mr Aitken's ...b a h Villager ...	9 12 ...Capt. Murray ...1
Capt Simpson's ...g a g Sutton ...	9 12 ...Mr Crauford ...2
Mr Graves ...br p Dwarf ...	8 13 ...Rama ...4

Time—1 min. 2 sec.

Sultan (an old performer on the Bengal side) was considered by most to be the favorite here, but Villager had his supporters also. The four ponies got off well together, Bayard leading for the first quarter of a mile. Here Sultan and Villager came to the front, the result being in favour of Villager (after a well-contested race in from the distance) by about a length. Bayard third, Dwarf nowhere.

BOMBAY.

Mr. Anstey, Barrister-at-Law, returned from Calcutta on Sunday.

The Poor Box.—The Senior Magistrate acknowledges receipt of R. 1 from "Wrong Date."

High Court.—Mr. Justice Green will sit in Chambers for the disposal of emergent business on Monday the 31st inst.

Coolies stealing Quicksilver.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, two coolies were charged with stealing a case of quicksilver, valued at Rs. 14, from the shop of Cowasjee Dhunjee, in the Fort. They were sent to prison for six months.

Disobedient Sailors.—Three sailors were sent to prison yesterday by Mr. Nana Morojee for refusing to obey commands. John Johnson from the ship Garvin was sent to prison for a week; James Cameron from the Balkamah and William Farmer from the Karanjah, each for a fortnight.

A Woman thrown out of a Window.—On Saturday night about 11 o'clock, a Mussulman woman, aged about nineteen years, by name Suckeena, was thrown out of a window in the Bhendy Bazaar road by one Abdool Nubee. She was seriously hurt and was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Discouraging for Thieves.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Nana Morojee sent a Mussulman, said to be a reputed thief, to prison for four months for stealing a turban valued at Rupee 1. Other two gentlemen of the same race and character had stolen a quantity of steel valued at Rs. 5, and they got six months each.

Death from Drowning.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the Jackeria Mosque, on the body of a girl, aged about eleven years, named Jingey. On Saturday morning the girl went to wash her clothes at a quarry hole at the Jackeria Bender and fell into the water. The jury found that the deceased met with her death by being accidentally drowned in a quarry hole.

Pocket Picking.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Mussulman was charged with stealing a watch and chain. The prosecutor said he had been standing in a crowd and missed his watch "all of a sudden." He suspected the prisoner, who was captured with the spoil. Mr. Jaffer Hossein (for that was the prisoner's name) was sent to prison for six months.

Arrival of Artillery.—The E Battery 20th Brigade arrived from Kamptee via Nagpore and Deolalee yesterday morning by a special train and embarked on board the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Ethiopia in the afternoon for conveyance to Cannanore. The steamer will leave Bombay this forenoon. The strength of the battery is as follows—Lieut.-Col. G. G. Pearse, Assistant Surgeon A. O. Applin, Lieut. F. R. Ditmas, 1 Warrant Officer, 112 non-commissioned rank and file, 29 women, and 56 children.

The Case of Robbing a German Woman.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, J. Daymond appeared before Mr. Showell to answer a charge of assault and theft preferred against him by a German woman named Roza Bronte. We have already published the information laid by the woman. Mr. C[illegible] solicitor, appeared for the defendant, and from the cross-examination of the woman, it appeared that [illegible]ties were married in Egypt about seventeen mo[illegible] since which time they had been living as man[illegible]. The charge of theft was accordingly dismissed, and the charge of assault only proceeded with. There being no evidence to corroborate the complainant's statement, the Magistrate warned and discharged the defendant.

COMMITTAL FOR FORGERY.

In the Fort Police Court yesterday before Mr. Connon three men named Mooljee Dewjee, Mahadew Morardass and Mahin Sungun were brought up on remand charged with having "flash" notes in their possession and a die for making the same. Mr. Peile appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Cumroodeen for the first prisoner and Dr. Dallas instructed by Mr. Khunderao Morojee for Mahadew. We have already reported the particulars of the case. The prisoners had their premises in the Fort, and the detection was led to by one of the gang offering a note for change and then pointing out the house. Mr. Souter, Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Terry, of the School of Arts, were examined yesterday, the latter to prove that the note had been printed from the die. The first two prisoners were committed for trial at the Sessions, the third was discharged.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The Barque Polly, 362 tons, Captain J. Petherick, will sail to-day for the Mauritius with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. H. M. Stanley, and thirty-five deck passengers.

The s.s. Kurrachee, Captain A. Cottier, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major and Mrs. Nicholette, Lieutenant-Colonel Loch, Captain Beattie, Mr. G. Wallen, Lieutenant H. B. McNeil, Mr. Greaves, Mrs. Ross, Mr. Russell, and thirty-five deck passengers.

The s.s. Burmah, Captain H. J. Dickinson, arrived on Sunday afternoon from Galle with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Cochin—One deck passenger. From Calicut—Mr. Mackey, one native gentleman, and thirteen deck passengers. From Tellichery—Mr. Mayhew and servant. From Mangalore—One deck passenger. From Carwar—Two deck passengers. From Vingorla—Sister Amanda, and twelve deck passengers.

KURRACHEE.

The s.s. Snipe, Captain Brown, arrived from the Persian Gulf on the 3rd instant with a cargo of grain.

The s.s. Comorin, Captain Osborne, arrived on the 4th instant from the Persian Gulf with a cargo of grain.

The ship Granite City, Captain Ellis, left this port on the 1st instant for Batavia.

The ship Stanley Castle, Captain Veulon, left for Colombo on the 1st instant.—*Sind News*, Oct. 6.

SHOCKING MURDER AT NOWANUGGUR.

We learn from a native paper that one Lalla, a Loowana by caste, and who was in the service of one Bhugwanjee, a resident of Nowanuggur, was missing for some days, and that a few days ago his body was found lying near the city gate, with its head severed and both its hands and legs cut off. The perpetrator of this horrible deed has not yet been apprehended. His Highness the Jam is endeavouring to trace out the culprit.

DEATH OF Mr. AITKEN, EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR.

We (*Deccan Herald*) regret to hear from an Akola correspondent of the death of Mr. Aitken, the educational inspector of that district, which seems to have been very sudden and unexpected. He was on a tour in the districts, accompanied by only one of his sons, when he was taken ill. Previous to his serious illness he had complained of sickness and loss of appetite, but not of anything likely to be serious. It was only on Sunday that it was thought necessary to send for a conveyance to bring him in from the districts; but before it reached him, he was dead. It will be in the recollection of our readers that less than two years ago Mr. Aitken was appointed to the Educational Department, and stationed at Akola. His appointment was objected to by some of the natives on account of his having been a missionary; but the objection was not entertained by Government, as Mr. Aitken's work had been all long entirely educational. He had astonishingly good health; and though he had been a resident in India for the term of thirty-one years, broken only by a short visit to England, he could never be said to have had any real illness until this last fatal one, which has robbed the educational service of a most efficient and able workman.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(REPORTS FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 30TH SEPT.)

Colaba.—The fall of rain had been favourable and sufficient, and the crops were excellent. The state of public health good. Cattle disease was reported to prevail in a few villages of the Mangaon talooka.

Nassick.—The fall of rain had been reported favorable throughout the collectorate. Sowing operations of the rubbee crops were still in progress; the khureef crops were reported to be promising. The state of public health was reported to be good. Cattle disease had slightly made its appearance in the talookas of Durdoree, Peint, Malligaum, and Baglan, and in the potta of Abbona.

Poona.—The fall of rain was abundant in the talookas of Haveilly, Poorundhur, and Mawul; good in Kheir, Bheemthury, Indapore and Seeroor, and considerable in Joonere talooka during the fortnight under report. The khureef crops were generally doing well throughout the collectorate. Sowing of rubbee crops was being carried on in Indapoor, Seeroor, and Bheemthurry talookas. The health both of men and cattle was good, with the exception at the talookas of Bheemthury and Haveilly, where in some places fever and ague prevailed slightly among the inhabitants. Cholera prevailed to a slight extent in two villages of the Poorundhur talooka and one village in Haveilly.

PHILO-INDICUS OF THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am not of opinion that the present system which advocates retrenchment is a judicious one. The expenses necessarily incurred in conducting the Government of a civilized nation in times of peace rarely exceeds its ordinary revenue. If no disrupting influence is brought to bear, an equilibrium between income and expenditure is secured. With regard to the present year, when a deficit has been found to exist, the disrupting influences are the great sums voted for ordinary and extraordinary public works, for state railways, and for irrigation works. I would put the question to our administrators, whether it is right or judicious, whether it is political to impede efficiency in the administration, and to make State retrenchments for the hobby of railways and irrigation? Now that there is a surplus, what has not the conscience of Sir R. Temple to answer for, in the reduction of the many able officers of the uncovenanted service? Why did he not clip the pay of a few useless commissioners? That the land can bear an increased taxation, will not be contested. With every decade land has been increasing in value; and yet the revenues derived from land, owing to an imperfect revenue system, has been stationary. So long as the revenue continues to be as it is at present, nominally a quit rent, so long will there be an absence of any incentives on the part of landed proprietors to exert themselves. With increased taxation the practical sagacity and the talents of the present proprietary, if any may be expected from a race long destitute of any education and accustomed to waste their time in idleness, would be developed. Only then would they endeavour to find out for themselves better methods of production. It would not be easy to exaggerate the powerful operation of this principle. Only then in the words of Mr. McCulloch in the spur which it would give to invention and economy. While on this subject I might as well notice "Philo-Indicus'" letters which have appeared in a series of numbers in the *Times of India*. In spite of all the able reasoning and logic which he may bring to bear on the defence of the Government—by the way "Philo-Indicus" is the only writer who has come forward to defend Sir R. Temple and the Government—I must abide by my opinion—

1. That a vote of want of confidence must be passed against Sir R. Temple and Mr. Strachey and Mr. Chapman according to the decision of the Bengal public.

2. That in spite of all the arguments which may be employed by "Philo-Indicus," whose learning and ability and knowledge of finance no one questions, the income-tax should be removed at once.—Yours, &c.,

R.

POLICE CASES.

Public Conveyances.—Shaik Mahomed Boodun and Lulloo Calloo were charged before Mr. Showell with plying a public conveyance for hire without having obtained an attendant's license and badge from the Commissioner of Police. They were convicted and fined ten rupees each.

Suspected of Theft.—A Mussulman named Salmeen Mufta was yesterday placed before the Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court and charged with having in his possession two iron fish plates used for connecting rails, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. Prisoner was adjudged guilty and fined five rupees, or, in default, to undergo seven days' imprisonment.

Assault.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Showell, Rustomjee Byramjee, a shorbet seller, was charged with committing an assault on the person of George Edwards, a steward. On Friday complainant went to prisoner's shop to buy a box of sundries, but in consequence of some dispute about its price he left the shop. He returned shortly afterwards and took a bottle of lemonade, when the prisoner struck him with a club, by which his hand was dislocated. He went to the Parsee bone-setter, who set the bone. Prisoner admitted the offence, and was fined Rs. 15, with the alternative of twenty days' imprisonment.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—10TH OCTOBER.

(Before J. O'Leary, Esq.)

RAJA KERRAJEE VS. HYDERALLY MOOLA ADUMJEE.

The action was brought to recover Rs. 662, amount of a promissory note passed by defendant to plaintiff on the 15th September 1867. Defendant admitted the debt and the Judge entered a verdict for plaintiff for the amount claimed and costs.

CUMROODEEN TYABJEE VS. SEEDICK HAJEE GOOL MAHOMED.

The plaintiff in this case is a solicitor of the High Court, and sued defendant to recover Rs. 767-10, being the balance of taxed costs due in two suits where he (defendant) was the plaintiff and Esmael Hajee Noor Mahomed and Choonilal Dulcheram were defendants. The Court, upon the evidence, gave a verdict for plaintiff for the full amount and costs. Mr. Hormusjee appeared for the plaintiff.

(Before Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq.)

VULLUBDASS TOOLSEYDAS VS. MAHOMED HOOSSEIN CHOORGAY.

Mr. Payne, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Amiroodeen, pleader, for the defendant.

The action was brought to recover Rs. 496-5-9, being money had and received by the plaintiff to the use of the defendant.

The defence was that the action was barred by the law of limitation. Mr. Payne contended that six years' limitation applied to the action, and that, therefore, i was within time, although more than four years had elapsed since the cause of action accrued to the plaintiff. Mr. Payne cited Umedchund Huckumchund vs. Sha Balakidas Lalchund, reported in B. H. C. R., O. C. J., 16.

Mr. Amiroodeen argued that the decision cited did not apply, inasmuch as the facts of that case were totally different from those of the present case; that three years' limitation applied to the action, and not six years. He cited 3 W. R. sec. R 1; 7 W. R. 164; 9 W. R. 209.

The Judge after hearing the evidence adduced by the plaintiff held that the action was barred by the law of limitation. Plaintiff was therefore nonsuited.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 10th Oct., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 9th Oct., 7-40 P.M.; via Turkey, 8th Oct., 1-6 P.M. America via Russia, 8th Oct., 9 A.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 8th Oct., 11-42 A.M.; via Turkey, 8th Oct., 11-15 A.M. Cable right; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

TERRIBLE ASSAULT ON A MILD HINDOO.

In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, a native clerk named Chintamon Raghoba charged Patrick Dewar with assault.

Mr. Gopinath Sudasew appeared for the prosecutor, and stated to the Court his instructions regarding the assault, which were drawn up as follows:—

The prosecutor in this case charges the defendant, Mr. Patrick Dewar, for an assault under the following circumstances:—That on the morning of the 28th September last, at about a quarter past nine, the prosecutor was on the platform of the Parell station of the G. I. P. Railway, and while proceeding to the train which had then reached late to the station to take in passengers for Bombay he, as he thinks, owing to the crowd of passengers making a rush into the train which was then being started, happened to tread on either of the defendant's feet who was then standing there. Whereupon the defendant gave a violent push to the prosecutor in return. The prosecutor did not speak anything to the defendant for his such a rash act, taking the same to have been done in return of his treading upon the defendant's foot which he the prosecutor thought of having been happened owing to the rush of the passengers into the train. The prosecutor then proceeded to the train and when going a few paces further from the defendant, the defendant with an intention of revenging upon the prosecutor for the act which was done unintentionally, and owing to the moving of the passengers crowd hastening to the train as aforesaid, ran upon the prosecutor and gave another severe blow with his fist upon the prosecutor's right cheek in a manner so as to cause a serious hurt and injury to the prosecutor's body. The defendant attempted to carry further on his revengeful act upon the prosecutor, but prosecutor prevented his so doing by immediately making his escape.

On hearing this interesting statement the Magistrate asked the defendant what he had to say to the matter, when he admitted the assault and expressed his regret for his conduct.

Thereupon the charge was withdrawn and parties left the Court, as the great criminal trials conclude, "with their friends."

Mr. KESSOWJEE NAIK ACCUSED OF SWALLOWING BOMBAY!

On Friday last Mr. Connon, the Senior Magistrate, commenced the hearing of the charge made under section 499 of the Penal Code by Mr. Kessowjee Naik against Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Cursetjee Wadia for using defamatory language.

Mr. Mayhew (instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley) appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Peile (Hearn, Cleveland and Peile) for the defendant.

Mr. Mayhew in opening the case for the prosecution said that, on the 28th September last, in the presence of Mr. Dhurumsey Poonjeebhoy, and others, the defendant said that the prosecutor Mr. Kessowjee Naik was a rogue and a robber, that he had made away with a great deal of his property by mortgage and otherwise, and that certain of his property had been obliged to be sold for the payment of his debts. These words were uttered by defendant after he had been remonstrated with by Mr. Dhurumsey Poonjeebhoy, who told him that he really should not speak in that way of a man so well known in Bombay as Mr. Kessowjee Naik. Notwithstanding that warning he repeated his assertion, and said that those present might repeat what he had said to whom they chose, and to Mr. Kessowjee Naik himself. The result was that these statements came to the ears of Mr. Kessowjee Naik, and he felt it his duty to take these proceedings in order to vindicate his character.

Mr. Peile—Am I to understand that this is the charge? I ask the question because I have already applied to the solicitors for the prosecution as to the charge and have not been able to get any definite information beyond that the charge was laid on certain statements made on the 20th and 28th. Am I to understand that the charge made on the 20th is abandoned?

The Magistrate—You are charged with having said on one day or another that the prosecutor was a rascal and a thief. Whether it was on one particular day or another does not matter much.

Mr. Peile—It would amount to a great deal, especially with regard to the credit of the witnesses to be called. I do not want them to have a roving commission, because if a statement made by a witness is contradicted, the witness might say that it took place on the other day.

The Magistrate—This is one of a class of cases in which I am not wholly inexperienced, and although somewhat irregular, if I might be allowed to interfere at this stage, I would suggest that the case might be settled amicably, without my having to take depositions. These cases generally originate from personal feeling, and might easily be compromised under the influence of good advice given on behalf of both parties. If your client has really uttered these words—and he knows best what he has said—you will have some difficulty in disproving them. I am speaking as a friend, and——

Mr. Peile—Yes, but we deny having used the words "rogue and robber." I admit that we made comments upon the prosecutor's conduct with regard to a certain matter, and that, I submit, we were justified in doing.

The Magistrate—If that becomes a matter of evidence I shall have no recourse but to send the case to a jury, which I should be very sorry to have to do.

Mr. Peile—With regard to what your Worship says about having to send the case before a jury, the Penal Code is so drawn that if you were to apply it strictly, nearly the whole of this island would be from time to time before you, and the Sessions would have to sit all the year round. I do not admit the terms which the prosecution set forth as having been used in this conversation on the 28th September. We did make remarks on Mr. Kessowjee Naik's conduct, and our allegation is that we did it in a way in which we were justified. Therefore, we could not apologise for words which we do not admit having uttered.

Mr. Mayhew—Mr. Peile has said that he has not had sufficient notice of the charges preferred against his client; but the letter from the prosecutor's solicitors, to which he has referred, points out the place and time; and the defendant must know very well whether he did at that place, and on those days, make use of any observations which were not justifiable and which, in fact, were neither more nor less than defamatory of the character of the prosecutor. I say it would be perfectly immaterial whether evidence is given of what took place on the 20th or the 28th, or both.

Dhurumsey Poonja was the first witness. In reply to Mr. Mayhew he deposed—I am a merchant and Justice of the Peace. I am acquainted with Mr. Kessowjee Naik and Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia. I have a garden-house in Breach Candy Road. My son Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey lives there with me. Last month the defendant visited me twice—there were eight days between the visits. On the second occasion I was there with Cassumbhoy and two brokers, Shapoorjee Barocha and Ramjee. Some conversation took place regarding Kessowjee Naik. The defendant said, "Kessowjee Naik does not appoint me as director in the Royal Mill (Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company). It is not good. Kessowjee Naik has mortgaged his property for seven lacs of rupees. He has mortgaged shares of the Royal Mill for three lacs." I said, "It is not a very good thing to speak that of others. It is not good to speak that of good people." Nusserwanjee then said, "Kessowjee has mortgaged shares of the Bombay Bank. The Bank has sold the shares, because he could not make payment." Ramjee said to defendant, "I know all about this Bombay Bank, and what you say is false." Defendant said "It is not untrue." Ramjee said "I know it is false."

The Magistrate here remarked—I again beg leave to interpose in this case, and would suggest to Mr. Peile to consider that if it is proved—which it has not been at all to this time—that defendant said of a gentleman in the Commission of the Peace and of some standing in Bombay—for I am not so ignorant as not to know who Mr. Kessowjee is—words to the effect that he is a rogue and a robber——

Mr. Peile—We deny that.

The Magistrate—We are a long time in coming to it, but if it is proved, I would not take on myself to do what would imply that Mr. Kessowjee is a rogue or a robber, or that saying so was no harm. Therefore I would have no choice but to commit.

Mr. Peile—Nor should I ask you not to do so. If there was proof, no doubt I could not dispute it was your Worship's duty to send the case up to the High Court, but I cannot admit using those words.

The Magistrate—You are not bound at present.

Mr. Peile—I am charged with using these words. I am free to admit that we did canvass Kessowjee's commercial position, and we have a right to do so, but I deny that we said Kessowjee was a rogue and a robber.

The Magistrate—Well, I must say we are getting at the evidence of that in a roundabout manner.

Mr. Mayhew—It comes of not allowing leading questions. I must let a native witness tell his own story, and we all know the way that is done.

The Magistrate—I could not stand it here. I put them every day.

Mr. Mayhew—I will put the question—Did Nusserwanjee Ardaseer make any observation on the character of Kessowjee Naik?

Witness—Yes; he did afterwards.

Mr. Peile—I think it would be better to have the whole story.

Mr. Langley—Yes; we want it all too.

The Magistrate—Very well; have it all.

Mr. Mayhew—What did defendant say about the character of Kessowjee Naik?

Mr. Peile—I think it will be the only way, with all due deference to Mr. Mayhew, in fairness to my client to have the whole story.

The Magistrate—Well, go on in your own way.

Mr. Mayhew here repeating his question.

Mr. Peile—You will better let us have the whole story.

The Magistrate—Mr. Mayhew can put any question he likes.

Mr. Peile—Well, it will only have to come out in cross-examination.

Witness—When Ramjee said the statement was false defendant appeared angry, and said Kessowjee was a rogue, and that he had swallowed the whole world. (Laughter.)

Mr. Peile (after glancing towards Mr. Kessowjee)—One can partly believe that, sir. (Laughter).

Witness—I said, "It is not good to speak of a respectable man behind his back." I don't remember anything else being said of prosecutor. We were sitting there two or three hours.

The Magistrate here said they had now got the alleged words, and if the defendant denied using them, and stated he never had intended any reflection on Mr. Kessowjee, and withdrew not what he did not say but would repudiate what it was alleged he said, that he thought should satisfy Mr. Kessowjee.

Mr. Mayhew—The only object of Mr. Kessowjee is to vindicate his character. He has not the slightest feeling against the defendant.

The Magistrate—These are things "not good," as the witness says.

Mr. Peile—I am happy to hear Mr. Mayhew say that, but I am not sure his client would say so too.

Mr. Mayhew—I am sure I am representing my client when I say that these proceedings are not carried on in any malice.

Mr. Peile—There has been a considerable amount of excitement connected with the management of that mill referred to,—it was mentioned at the beginning of the statement—and no doubt his conduct in the management of that mill was canvassed, and that freely; but we deny using such language as that.

The Magistrate—If you say no such language was used, and that it was not intended to be used.

Mr. Peile—We had not the slightest intention to use it.

The Magistrate—I have told you I am not to judge of it, and its not worth the while of gentlemen in the position of complainant and defendant to carry on a war about words which are on the one side, said, and on the other side, denied, to have been used.

Mr. Mayhew—We are quite willing to take an apology.

The Magistrate—The defendant cannot apologise for words he did not use, but if he says he did not use and never intended to use them, and disclaims any intention of characterising Mr. Kessowjee as a rogue or a thief, which I think Mr. Peile consents to——

Mr. Peile—I am prepared to say on behalf of my client that he did not use, and never intended to use, such words. What has been exciting these parties is a question as to the management of a mill. No doubt we impugned Mr. Kessowjee's conduct, not as to the management, but as to the way some meetings were held and resolutions passed, and probably that will constitute the subject of an enquiry in the High Court under the Companies' Act, but as to calling him a rogue or a thief, we deny that we said anything such, and now disclaim such an imputation.

The Magistrate—There is a formal repudiation, Mr. Mayhew, it seems of this charge against Mr. Kessowjee of being a rogue and a thief. That is formally repudiated here, and no damages will be any object for Mr. Kessowjee.

Mr. Mayhew—As I understand the way Mr. Peile puts it, it is that at the one moment he apologises, and the next he does not.

The Magistrate—He does not admit he said it, but if it was said, he now says it is an imputation which he is not prepared to sustain and repudiates it.

Mr. Peile—I can't withdraw that which I don't admit I said, but I can say I never wished, nor intended it to be understood we wished, to charge Mr. Kessowjee with being a rogue or a thief. So far as these words go, I am quite prepared to repudiate the matter. Of course, I perfectly admit his conduct was canvassed.

The Magistrate—It was quite right that his conduct should be canvassed. The charge that he had mortgaged shares would not be a great offence, and if it was, many people do so. Besides, it is an old story.

Mr. Peile—I cannot withdraw a statement I never made.

The Magistrate—But there are four or five witnesses who will swear to its having been made.

Mr. Peile—But at the same time we will, to defend ourselves, deny it to the last.

The Magistrate—You will deny it, and I suggest to Mr. Kessowjee that he will consider the formal repudiation. You deny it was made and repudiate it in a public manner.

Mr. Peile—My client instructs me to say he has not the slightest wish to call Mr. Kessowjee the one or the other. Of course we have an opinion of the way in which he has acted with regard to this mill. He thinks one way and we think another, and we shall probably try it in the High Court.

Mr. Mayhew—That has nothing to do with this case.

Mr. Peile—It has a good deal to do with this case.

The Magistrate—No doubt there was a good deal of language used which should not be passed between gentlemen who are Justices of the Peace.

Mr. Mayhew then asked Mr. Peile if he was to cross-examine this witness.

Mr. Peile replied that he would rather at this stage apply for an adjournment. He had asked what the charge was, but was not informed, and until he came to Court had not the slightest idea of what he had to answer.

Mr. Mayhew said he would first call other witnesses lest it might be said they had made up the case during the time of the adjournment.

The right of cross-examination being reserved by Mr. Peile,

Shapoorjee Barocha was next called and examined by Mr. Mayhew. He deposed—I am a broker acquainted with prosecutor, defendant, Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, and his son. I remember being at the garden-house of Dhurumsey in September last, when defendant was there. Besides myself

cies at the drawing-board are filled up, and his soaring soul despises work that would harden his hands, which is more deeply to be regretted than we are apt to think. At this minute, an educated native, trained to a practical knowledge of carpentry or any of the crafts connected with building,—I mean thoroughly trained, and apt to teach,—would be eagerly snapt up at liberal terms in several places I wot of. But this kind of work is menial, and young Bombay prefers to be a doctor,—and there are straiter gates than the Medical College Matriculation Examination.

Now the real point of a one-sided quarrel in the newspapers is that there is a scheme before Government, the basis of which is that the control of the hospitals shall be in the hands of the Principal of the College and the Director of Public Instruction,—an arrangement very likely to result in the Principal for the time possessing the disposal of the Hospital appointments. It is urged that this is opposed to the practice and principles of both University College and King's, both which Medical Schools are under Dr. Barry and Dr. Jelf as all the world knows; but the hospital's succursal to each are controlled by medical men, or rather a committee including medical professors. The independent action and practice of the professors holding hospital appointments is insisted on with much force and justice, while a suggestion is thrown out for a council of management calculated in its selections to have more regard to the imminent requirements of special hospitals and the thorough study of the varied branches of the healing art in the College than those of so limited a body as the Principal and the Director of Public Instruction; for it is quite within the bounds of possibility, nay it often happens that the pliant man amenable to rigid rule, or the "awfully nice fellow" of social life is as a medical or surgical specialist and artist somewhat of a gaby, and that the "agreeable rattle" of private life has very little to say when hoisted into a professional chair. Plainly, a management involving a wider range of opinion, and also including medical men, is better than the devices of one Doctor and one Director of Public Instruction. But it may be worth while to hint that even the disagreements of doctors are hardly worth the risk of apoplexy, and to remind the disputants that the great John Hunter, the father of English Surgery, died from the effects of a row with his Council.

THE LOSS OF THE CAPTAIN.

(*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 14.)

Not a shadow of doubt rests now on the fate of the Captain! It is, of course, necessary that the Admiralty should for the present withhold the depositions of the survivors of the hapless ship; but the nature of the disaster which has cost our navy its strongest vessel is at this moment perfectly and absolutely clear. The facts related by the escaped seamen tend all one way, and explain the calamity without leaving room for any further revelation except mere details. If none of the crew had come to land, the manner in which the Captain went down must have remained involved in obscurity, and we might perhaps —as a rash contemporary has advised—have gone on building turret ships upon the same fatal model. Nobody could have known whether the Captain had been taken aback and swamped, whether she had been run down, or whether she had struck upon some uncharted rock; but to-day all is too plain, and the survivors bring England "a message from the deep" which has to be interpreted without fear or favour. The Captain turned right over in the trough of the sea, and those who build another vessel after the same pattern will simply commit manslaughter! What were the circumstances? A gale of wind was blowing, with squalls, amounting sometimes almost to a hurricane; and when last seen the turret-ship was under three-reefed topsails, and heeling over considerably to starboard. At a little past midnight the wind suddenly increased in force, and the ship rolled so much that the watch was called to ease her of the main and the foreboom sail. The men say that as they came up "she gave a heavy lurch to starboard and then again righted." But after one or two such lurches, and before the sheets could be let go, the survivors heard Captain Burgoyne ask, "What is she heeling?" and the reply was "Eighteen—twenty three —twenty-five degrees." She never rose, in fact, from the "eighteen," but dipped her hurricane-deck hammock nettings into the sea, and then wallowed clean over, so that the men who scrambled out of her to windward found themselves upon her port bilge in the few moments which elapsed before the huge hull filled with sea-water and sank. Not a man was saved except those of his crew who watch just called upon deck; the others were shut up in the death trap prepared for them, and drowned without a chance. The squall was blowing so strong that the survivors noticed the water all white with foam round the ship; and hence she was not only forced over to leeward by the pressure upon her topsails, but, as the hurricane-deck canted sharply to the wind, these structure also would act like a sail braced fore and aft, and help to push down the Captain. We believe that, as soon as ever she had heeled down to eighteen degrees, neither topsails nor deck contributed much to the mischief. The mischief was done by that time—she had reached past her point of stability; and we affirm that her dreadful end reads a most solemn lesson to the Admiralty never to build another ship like the Captain.

All Englishmen alike, whether professional or not, are concerned in such a sad catastrophe, and all alike must be taught to understand how it happened. The Captain was a magnificent creation; she could have sunk all the broadside ships of the world one after the other, and she owned no rival, except, perhaps, the Monarch. She carried four six hundred pounders in turrets, thirty-two feet wide, besides two seven-ton guns, fore and aft, and her sides were protected with seven and eight inches of armour. In a word, although a monstrous blunder was made in constructing her, and she had only six feet of free-board instead of the eight which the designer intended, she appeared to deserve the enthusiastic praise of her author, Captain Cowper Coles, and, no doubt, but for one circumstance, she did deserve it. Nay, what will most surprise unscientific minds, she was a very steady ship. Admiral Symonds called her, in his report, "a good sea boat;" and she could and did fight her enormous guns in weather when other vessels of the squadron were rolling their ports into the water. How in this world, then, on that black night off Vigo, did we lose the Captain, with all the precious lives on board? That is explained by what will appear at first a paradox to the non-nautical. *Stability* and *steadiness* are wholly different qualities with ships; and a steady vessel, which rides easily in an ordinary sea-way, so far from being safe, is always to that extent unstable. The stability or stiffness with which a ship keeps her position, depends upon the "metacentric distance," and implies the effort which she makes to return to an upright keel after heeling; but the steadiness of a ship, or her disinclination to roll, is actually increased by very top-weight, which, at a certain inclination, becomes fatal to her by augmenting the accomplished roll, and by weighing her helplessly over. No one who has studied the subject will dispute these principles, which have been well laid down by Mr. Reed, in a paper read in April of 1868 before the Institute of Naval Architects. Now, then, to apply those principles to the magnificent but fatal Captain. She had her two ponderous turrets, four 25-ton guns, three iron tripods for masts, with six vertical feet fore and aft of seven and eight inch iron; all out of the water, and forming "top hamper." As long as she met no more than a "moderate gale," she would be "steady"—that is to say, disinclined to roll; but with such weights aloft she was not, and she could not be, "stable." So soon as the force of the wind and the "period" of the waves—for this is also an element in the consideration—drove her beyond the Edgar's 14 degrees, the Lord Clyde's 16 degrees, the 17 degrees even of the Pallas, the Captain would not recover herself like those vessels. She was like a man who has staggered at the edge of a precipice—she was simply lost. If the wind had sunk to a zephyr, and her hurricane deck had been made of open gratings, she would none the less have failed to right from 21 degrees, although the Lord Clyde has safely rolled 23 degrees to port and 24 to starboard. We cite this last ship, not as a model, but as an instance of the way in which a great ironclad can roll, and rolling safely, where *steadiness* is not purchased at the price of *stability*. The turretship of Captain Coles was a splendid fighting machine; it carried heavy guns, it could train them all round the compass, it was easy in ordinary weather, fast, comfortable, and could have fought clear of broadside craft. But there lurked this fatal error in her design, that in certain point of beam-sea she was easily reached in hard weather—she and all ships like her become top-heavy, and over they must go. The error has been demonstrated to naval architects and to the nation by the simultaneous death of the noble ship and of its gallant designer.

It will be asked whether we mean to condemn turretships altogether. We reply, No. The principle is just; but there must be no more heavy iron masts, not widespread upper deck, and ponderous top gear about these vessels, if the Captain is to be the only victim. Cowper Coles succeeded in making the best fighting ship in the world; but he forgot that the enemies she had to encounter were two—the foeman, and also the sea. He is lost along with our splendid man-of-war, because he confounded steadiness with stability. A tight wooden craft, with her masts cut away, will often come up again off her beam ends. A broadside ironclad will roll 26 or even 30 degrees and be safe; but, when the Captain got down past 20, her heavy iron spars and monstrous turrets and guns helped her finally, build to capsize her. Therefore, though we do not condemn the turret system, we affirm that not another vessel like the Captain must ever be built, and that no turret ship which has not safely rolled to the limits named is or can be other than a frightful source of danger and loss. It may be necessary to dispense with masts for these vessels, or to combine the Moncrieff system of depressing and elevating heavy guns with a diminished turret—though even then they would have to be raised with caution. These points are for scientific men to consider; but the last hopeless commands of poor Burgoyne must bring judgment in the ears of those who have over-praised the pattern of the Captain. It was a clever and formidable invention, but it was not good when tested by true naval science; and the proof is, that every other ship rode out the squalls in which this, the strongest of all, perished. Captain Coles has consecrated his idea with his valuable life; but, had he happily survived, he was too true and faithful not to exclaim, "Build no more Captains; the weights must be carried lower, or turret-ships must never take the open sea." It is a terrible disaster; but it will not have happened in vain, if recognition be given to the plain fact, that while the architect and builder of the Captain provided too well for the fighting power, they forgot the sea. The Captain was *steady*, but she was not *stable*; she was slow to roll, but unable to recover when she did roll. The difference between those terms and qualities has cost us all these precious lives, and hard upon half a million of money!

"Berkeley, September 1869.—Gentlemen I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking Norton's Camomile Pills. I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills for wind in the st-mach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, havin tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, Henry Allpass.—To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills.

THE WAR.

LETTER FROM MARSHAL MACMAHON.

Marshal Macmahon, who has been residing at Pourn-aux-Bois, near Bouillon, at the chateau of the Mayor, has sent to the *Organe* of Namur the following interesting note:—"Marshal Macmahon was wounded on the 1st of September, at six in the morning, at the very commencement of the last battle, in which he held no command. It was by order of the Minister of War, Comte de Palikao, and of the Committee of Defence that he executed the march which proved so fatal to the arms of France. This is what infallibly happens when people take upon them to direct the movements of distant armies from the closet. In these circumstances one can draw up a general plan, but one cannot descend to details; and this is what General Cousin de Montauban forgot. Marshal Macmahon's intention was to fall back on Paris, after having reorganised the army so unfortunately undone at Sedan. He was not permitted to accomplish his wise project. As soon as the state of his health will permit, Marshal Macmahon will not fail to publish proofs that he cannot be considered responsible for the immense disaster at Sedan. Between a victorious army and the frontier of a neutral nation there was no escape if an accident occurred."

REVIEW OF THE ARMED CITIZENS OF PARIS.

Paris, Tuesday Evening, Sept. 13.

This forenoon I have been watching the strangest review at which ever General commanded. All the armed men in Paris have defiled through the streets. It was three o'clock, when belated columns were still tramping towards the rendezvous, whilst others were coming back. A river of bayonets has flooded us. There is no space inside the walls where a quarter of the host could stand, and so it was officially announced that the review would be held in the streets themselves, and the manœuvres would be a simple march through the town. I am not sure that those endless columns filling all the roadway did not form a more striking spectacle than any solid massing of troops. In every quarter the circulation was stopped. Down the transverse streets passed little rills of a thousand men or so, on their way to join the rolling torrent of the Boulevards. The *Constitutionnel* this evening states that 140,000 armed citizens marched past in review order. The men were formed, before eleven o'clock, in 135 battalions, and massed upon the Places de la Bastille and du Château d'Eau, the line extending along the Boulevards to the Place de la Concorde. When General Trochu and his staff, who were escorted by National Guards and mounted Gendarmes, arrived on the ground, the Commander-in Chief was received with enthusiastic shouts of "Vive la Republique!" "Vive Trochu!" The *Figaro* reports that the battalions were divided into nine sections, and that the commanding officers were Generals Faron, Callier, Montfort, and Amiet, and Admirals Cosnier, Heriot de Lengle, De Montaignac, Méquet, and Challier. *Apropos* of the review by General Trochu, the *Constitutionnel* says that the figure of the forces that can be opposed to the enemy is made up of 100,000 Gardes Mobile, 190,000 Gardes National, 70,000 Francs-Tireurs, 11,000 men of the municipal services who are either organised as military corps or as army service corps. These irregular forces are sustained by 60,000 regular troops of different arms. At the first alarm this number can be easily doubled from the garrisons and depôts within ten leagues round Paris. It will thus be seen that 410,000 armed men are ready to mount the ramparts.—*Telegraph.*

PARISIAN INCIDENTS.

Paris, Monday Evening, Sept. 12.

The *Reveil*, in a conspicuous part of its issue, attributes to the King of Prussia the following speech, addressed to Napoleon III.:—"I have no desire to dethrone you. Our common enemies are the Republicans. The French Republic will be conquered. My soldiers will enter Paris, and I myself will restore you to your throne, from which I shall have nothing to fear when you resign the two provinces I have conquered.' I should be sorry to swear to the accuracy of these very words. But there is much in the attitude of King William to show that they accurately describe his feelings. Such a devout believer in divine right as the King of Prussia cannot but be the enemy of a Republic. The grand way in which he treats his august prisoner of war, not only excites indignation in France, but surprise in Germany. It would have been quite contrary to the spirit of the age to have affected the harshness (yet disputed) of which the Memorials of the prisoner of St. Helena complained. But the Germans do not understand the necessity of giving the ex-Emperor of the French the Prussian Versailles for a residence, allowing him to be surrounded by a large staff of his old *personnel*, to give grand dinners every day of twenty covers, and to have twenty horses from the Royal stables for his delectation. They think that, without any breach of the dictates of humanity and generosity, it would have been more fitting that the fallen Emperor should have been less "royally" entertained. No idea can tend so much to strengthen the Republic as that of the detested and disgraced Emperor being restored by foreign bayonets. But when the fallen dynasty is impudently and confidently conspiring, it is a most legitimate duty of the "Government of the national defence" to dismiss all the affiliated functionaries of the late Empire.

M. Pietri's late Sergents-de-Ville have been conspiring, and after all that has been said about thieves and Turcos, they and their satellites constitute at this moment the most "dangerous classes" in Paris. In this point of view I must approve, as not irrelevant to the situation, the dismissal of M. Blanchet, a grey-haired commissary of police, for no other reason than that he was the agent of the author of the *Coup d'Etat* to arrest the representatives of the people in 1851, and I am quite inclined to believe there was justifiable reason for the arrest of some of the most notorious of the ex-Emperor's commissaries of police, MM. Mouton, Lagrange, André, and Nus, who have all been taken, as in a bag net, at Dijon.

The feeling that the King of Prussia and his prisoner are conspiring together against the welfare of France and all peoples finds expression in a caricature sold on the Boulevards this evening, representing Louis Napoleon as a chained eagle standing on a perch, on either side of which are inscribed the words "Infamy," "Shame," and wearing on his head the spiked Prussian helmet. He is ready to make an ignominious peace, and his conqueror is ready to use him as an ignominious tool. The title of this splendid pictorial satire is "*L'Aigle deplumé.*"

I have the most intense conviction that the diabolical understanding between the conqueror and the conquered will be a failure. A few weeks ago I joined in the laugh at the Garde Mobile, when the force consisted only of *gamins de Paris*, who diddled Jules Favre and the Emperor alike. But now the Garde Mobile is not to be laughed at. The very flower of the manhood of France is concentrated in Paris, and is fast acquiring soldier-like qualities. The men thoroughly understand that the business is serious, and are prepared to fight for their hearths and homes. It will be the fault of the generals if they do not give a good account of the enemy. But in any case they will imbibe from their association with Parisian comrades republican principles, which they are certain to propagate in the provinces from which they come. I have no sufficient military knowledge to speak on the much controverted question whether the fortifications of Paris are any good; or whether the guns manned by sailors who did good service at Sebastopol are sufficient to defend them, but I happen to know a little of infantry, and I see in Paris a formidable infantry force, which if well handled may do a great deal. It seems to me that there is now in France a general patriotic uprising which must puzzle even the great strategic genius of Von Moltke.

It is said that the King of Prussia has sent an "order" to have preparations made for his reception at M. de Rothschild's luxurious chateau La Ferriere.

I never witnessed anything so heartrending as the immigration from the suburbs of Paris. You will not be surprised to hear that numbers of English families domiciled here are seeking for safety and hospitality within the walls of Paris. The Avenue de la Vielle route was blocked up with donkey-carts, hand-carts, and all sorts of vehicles which can be had at a relatively cheap rate, the whole of this livelong day. The rich people—the once envied possessors of those verdant parks and coquettish villas in the Park of Neuilly and Madrid—came in a week ago. But the inhabitants of the suburbs are not, but their wages, and some very slender savings to trust to, were quite unable to leave their abodes unless they paid a quarter's rent to their landlords, until General Trochu relieved them in the name of the national defence from that obligation. In many instances the energy of a whole family was engaged in transporting from the *banlieue* the miserable sticks which constitute the furniture of a *petit logement*. The father got between the shafts of the hand-cart, the mother bravely put her shoulder to the wheel, the eldest daughter pushed at the rear of the vehicle, and another child perched on the top of tables, chairs, and woollen mattresses took charge of a cat, a cage full of linnets, or a few flowerpots, containing plants in the last stage of a trophy. The French have a strain of ferocity which it is dangerous to rouse. But they have also a counter-strain of tenderness which is ever seeking to assert itself. There is something touching in the sight of people who are utterly out at elbows forming an attachement for some animal susceptible of petting, for a rose bush, a box of mignionette, or even a minnow imprisoned in a tiny glass globe.

Out of the 7,000 inhabitants of Asnières not one could be found there this evening. I should not be surprised were orders issued to billet the denizens of the *banlieue* on those of intra-mural Paris. Many of those unfortunates know not this night where to lay their heads. The duty of affording them asylums would be reluctantly discharged by householders, no matter how Republican in their feeling. But it is a thing to be gone through, like nursing the wounded or receiving Mobiles, and if conscientiously faced, may do much to erase class hatreds, which were so fatal to the Republic of 1848.

General Trochu will to-morrow review the army of Paris, Mobiles, National Guards, and all. The figure of 400,000 men, mentioned in some of the papers, is an exaggeration, but there will be at least 200,000. There being in Paris no sufficient space for such a large number to defile, General Trochu will merely ride before their ranks along the streets, and principally from the Bastille to the Madeleine.

M. de Fonvielle has made a balloon reconnaissance from Montmartre.

The sensation of the afternoon is that Prussians have been seen at Noisy le Sec, a village in the immediate neighbourhood of Paris, celebrated by Paul de Kock for strawberries and love-making.

There are, I hear, at least 2,000 English residents, not poor enough to be sent away as paupers, but who yet have not sufficient funds to enable them to leave.

An order has been given to arrest Mdlle. Marguérite Bellangé, but she cannot be found.

The *Charivari*, in a very simple caricature, publishes a compendious history of the reign of the last of the Bonapartes. France bound hand and foot is represented between the mouths of two cannons, one bearing the date Paris, 1851; the other that of Sedan, 1870. This is the Alpha and Omega of Napoleon III.—*Daily News.*

FATHER HYACINTHE ON THE WAR.

The American Minister at Paris has received the following letter from Pere Hyacinthe:—

Bourjac (France), Sept. 10.

Monsieur le Ministre,—Detained in the country for nearly a month by the state of my health, prostrated by so many and such cruel emotions, I sincerely regret that I am not able to shake the hand which has written a letter so nobly sympathetic for my country. This letter is a page of the history of liberty in the two worlds. It revives the memories of Washington and La Fayette, and proves that if despotism had succeeded in dividing the two Governments, liberty had not ceased an instant in uniting the two peoples. Europe, which has been moistened by the blood of our heroic defeats, yet keeps silence; and already America, in spite of the ocean which separates us, has made its voice heard. She affirms that neither distance nor diversity of races shall render foreigners to each other the nations which have the same mind, and she reclaims for the French Republic, her young sister, that right which belongs to her, because she was the first to practise it—"the inalienable right to live in labouring for the happiness of all." I am happy, Monsieur le Ministre, that such sentiments have found their authorised interpreter in a man whom I esteem and regard so highly as yourself, and I pray that you will accept the expression of my patriotic gratitude and the homage of my respectful and profound attachment.

Hyacinthe.

To His Excellency Mr. Washburne, Minister of the United States, Paris.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE AND THE PRINCE IMPERIAL AT HASTINGS.

Considerable stir was created at this fashionable watering place on Saturday (Sept. 10) by the news being generally diffused that the ex-Empress Eugénie was in the town. Rumours had been in circulation to the same effect on the previous day, and had been referred to in the local press, but no particular credence had been attached to them. It is now, however, placed beyond a peradventure that this exalted lady joined her son, the Prince Imperial, at Hastings on Thursday night, and remained with him at the Marine Hotel without the fact becoming known until Saturday. The Prince, as we announced in these columns, arrived in Dover from Ostend on Tuesday afternoon, accompanied by a few officers to whom the Emperor had confided the care of his son, when he was despatched from the scene of capitulation at Sedan. Arrangements had been made by Mr. Eborall, the general manager of the South Eastern Railway, under instructions received by telegraph, for the journey of the Prince Imperial to be continued to Hastings, and so well were these directions carried out that the Prince and the gentlemen of his suite, though exciting some little attention at Dover, both on landing and on their departure from the Lord Warden Hotel, reached Hastings without being recognised, and drove to the Marine Hotel, in a couple of ordinary town flys. For some time the proprietor of the hotel—Mr. Hutchings—was not aware of the illustrious character of his guests, who had already been installed in the best apartments then vacant. The gentlemen of the suite were Le Commandant Duperré, Le Commandant Lamey, and Le Commandant Clary. Three men servants also accompanied the party. The fatigue and excitement which the Prince had endured during the memorable journey, and during his journey from Belgium, sufficiently accounts for his having been confined to his hotel during the whole of Wednesday; but during the following day he made his appearance in public, walking for some time on the esplanade, and in the afternoon he went to the extremity of St. Leonards, accompanied by the gentlemen of the suite. On Friday he was out for several hours, and on Saturday, when a fresh gale was blowing and a heavy sea was running in the Channel, he appeared to watch with considerable interest the inroads made by the waves over the East Parade. Without being altogether mobbed, a considerable number of persons surrounded him; but their presence seemed to cause him no inconvenience. His conversation with the gentlemen who attended him was in French, and confined to the scene before him. He was very pale, and gave the impression of being ill, the melancholy expression of his large blue eyes being especially remarked. He is said to have been suffering from want of sleep caused by the excitement of the scenes he has witnessed, though he is now beginning to recover his natural spirits. He takes much interest in the exhibition of a band of nigger minstrels who perform beneath the windows of the hotel, appearing occasionally to be considerably amused at their novel drollery. He is said by the people about the hotel to be fond of boyish amusements, and generally slides down the bannisters instead of walking downstairs.

The arrival of the ex-Empress at Hastings was preceded by that of Madame Thierry, who was attached to the Imperial household, and who announced the advent of her illustrious mistress. No information, however, was imparted to the proprietor of the hotel. It is now known that the Empress, travelling strictly *incognita*, and attended only by her private secretary, Madame Lebreton (née Bourbaki), arrived at the Hastings station on Thursday night by the ordinary train from London, on the South-Eastern line, which arrives at 9.5. Shortly after that time a gentleman reached the hotel and inquired for the apartments of the Prince Imperial. Having satisfied Mr. Hutchings that he had legitimate business with the Prince, he was introduced to Commandant Duperré, and remained in conversation with that gentleman for some time. This visitor, whose name has been M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, then left the hotel, and in the course of a quarter of an hour returned escorting two ladies who were dressed so plainly that they were believed to be sisters of mercy, and therefore were allowed to pass to the Prince's apartments without steps being taken to introduce them formally. A touching scene took place on the first meeting of the Empress and the Prince. Considering the terrible events that have occurred since mother and son were separated, it does not require any great mental effort to imagine the character of an interview on which it would be impertinent to dilate. The ex-Empress remained from two hours consequent on such a meeting, the Empress immediately telegraphed to the Emperor at Cassel, informing him of her safe arrival at Hastings, and sending the affectionate love of herself and the Prince to him.

That same night Mr. Hutchings became aware of the presence of his guests, and made a private communication to the Mayor of Hastings on the subject. Mr. Hutchings explained that the fact of the Empress's identity was not even known to his own household—to every member of which he had described her Imperial Majesty as "The Countess"—but he invoked the aid of the municipal chief to prevent from the slightest annoyance which might possibly follow upon a public announcement of her Imperial Majesty's presence in Hastings. The Mayor entirely approved the suggestion, and the secret was so well kept that none of the local newspapers announced the fact, nor were the numerous visitors at Hastings and St. Leonards at all aware of the presence of their august visitor.

The Empress is anxiously watching the progress of events on the Continent, and is daily supplied with a large number of French and English journals.

It is stated that the Prince was not aware, until he landed at Dover, that the Emperor had surrendered to the King of Prussia.

The duration of the stay of the Imperial family at Hasting is not yet determined; but it is stated that their next destination will be Torquay.—*Telegraph*, Sept. 12.

Hastings, Tuesday, Sept. 13.

The Empress and the Prince Imperial are still here, and as yet there is no sign that the time of their departure is approaching. It was even reported that, with a view to a prolonged stay, they were about to exchange their apartments in the Marine Hotel for a house in one of the squares; but this report has, I am informed, no foundation. Yesterday twenty-one horses and a large quantity of baggage belonging to the Prince Imperial were brought from London. This, I should say, rather favours the supposition that the Royal exiles intend to remain in Hastings for some time.

There is at present a regular French occupation of the Marine Hotel. The Imperial party fill the greater part of the house; in the entrance hall a crowd of French servants keep up the hubbub of conversation with the volubility and gesticulation peculiar to their order; and occasionally there emerge from some of the rooms military-looking gentlemen, with thin sombre faces.

The Prince goes out frequently, but the Empress appeared out of doors on Sunday for the first time. In the morning she and her son walked together to the Roman Catholic chapel of All Souls, and attended the 10 o'clock mass. She went out, I believe, again in the evening. It is said by those who have seen her that the Empress, considering the scenes of anxiety and danger through which she has passed, looks remarkably well. Save that her face is rather pale, she bears scarcely any marks of her sufferings. She has not yet, of course, completely recovered from the fatigues of her long journey, nor is her abstinence from exercise purely a matter of choice, for she has caught a slight cold. The local doctor, however, who was called in to see her has, I believe, pronounced his illustrious patient to be in fair health. The Prince appears fond of exercise, and, in company with some of his attendants, takes long walks in the neighbourhood of the town. As I was standing near the hotel door to-day I suddenly saw the crowd, which is from morning till night collected before the windows of the Royal apartments, begin to move and to show signs of excitement. A man beside me exclaimed "There he is," and, following his hand, I saw a rather low-sized, slight boy, a little stooped in the shoulders, sauntered along in the direction in which I saw the people running, being by this time aware that the Prince Imperial was the object of their chase. A narrow stone staircase brought me to the West Hill, and here, at a short distance from me, I saw the Prince stopping for a moment, evidently to enjoy the out-look on the sea below. His face was not pale, but ruddy, and when he began to walk his steps appeared quick and elastic. Two ladies followed him, and a gentleman walked by his side. To this gentleman he appeared to me to be speaking with eager yet respectful inquisitiveness. He wore a short tweed jacket, tweed trousers, and a small black hat. Whilst I was still looking at the Prince I was astonished to see him approached by a gentleman who bore the most unmistakable marks of being a Briton, and a Briton of by no means exalted rank. Without the smallest hesitation he rushed up to the young exile, twice shook him by the hand with the air of a compassionate patron, and then walked off with a swagger, as if he had done, not a disgraceful, but a laudable action. This discourtesy on his part was met by the greatest politeness on that of the Prince; but it was no wonder that the lad who, but a few days ago left the Court in which he was reared, should look with rather a puzzled air after the retreating form of his energetic patron. It is to be hoped that neither of the illustrious exiles who have fled for refuge to our shores will be frequently troubled with the vulgar familiarity and insulting sympathy of such persons as the gentleman of whom I have just spoken.

All those who have come in contact with the Prince or his attendants speak of them with the greatest warmth. They show, in the trying circumstances in which they are placed, dignified self-control. The Prince speaks English perfectly, is affable to all, and is thankful for any attentions paid to him. The Mayor of Hastings, the Deputy Mayor, the Roman Catholic clergymen of the neighbourhood, and a few others are the only persons who have called to see the Imperial party.

It is expected that Prince Napoleon, who is believed to be at present in London, and M. de Lavalette will pay a visit to the Marine Hotel. M. de Lesseps, who accompanied the Empress from Paris, has returned to France.

The Empress is in constant communication, by telegraph, with Cassel. Further than that the Emperor is in good health, I have been unable to learn the effect of these communications.

A telegram received last night states that arrangements are being made at the Imperial Hotel, Torquay, for the temporary reception of the Empress Eugénie, and the splendid villa in Torre Abbey Park has been engaged, and is being fitted up for her reception. —*Telegraph.*

THE PARIS PRESS.

The newspapers, enjoying thorough liberty under the Republic, have taken upon themselves to repeal the law of "signatures," which, however, was not an Imperial law, but one passed by the men of the Rue de Poitiers, befor the *coup d'etat*. The *Soir* set the example, and now the *Presse* and several other journals publish political articles without any signature. The object of the law was to lower the prestige of journalism. The writers of it fancied that when the public knew the names of the persons who write leading articles they would be less apt to be led away by the arguments used. This law, conceived in an illiberal spirit, was a thorough failure, and operated in a way only the flower of the military strength of Germany, but also the most trustworthy exponents of her political wisdom. The secret of the singular speculations that have been put forth in Germany undoubtedly lies in the difficulty which is seen to be involved in dealing with purely Provisional Government like that now directing the national defence of France. The Government of Defence has no authority to bind the nation, and expressly disclaims all pretension to such a power. The consequence is plain. The Germans must be put provisionally in possession of the advantages to be secured by the treaty, or of such sufficient guarantees as may be possible under the circumstances—and an armistice must be concluded on this principle during which the Constituent Assembly may be convoked to settle the formal Government of the country, and to ratify or repudiate the treaty that had been agreed upon. A mere armistice of itself would be impracticable, and if practicable would not, from the mere fact of his interference would be fatal to any party whose cause he might espouse. But it does not seem improbable that Prussia, under his guidance, should refuse to recognize the Provisional Government as a Power with which she can treat for peace, until it shall have received some legal recognition at home as well as abroad.

The *Standard* (Sept. 16) cannot venture to entertain any doubt that the King of Prussia considers it part of his mission, as conqueror of the Emperor, to overthrow the Republican form of government, in the creation of which he has been the main agent, and to establish an empire or monarchy in its place. A more preposterous, indefensible, and, it may be added, insane intention his Majesty could hardly have conceived. If we look at the matter solely from his point of view, we may safely say that no government he may establish, directly or indirectly, will have the slightest chance of ruling in France. The title of the Government of the National Defence is no doubt a very imperfect one. It was in its beginning nothing better than an assumption, although it is absurd to treat it as the product of a mere mob effervescene, inasmuch as the National Guards were the main agents in creating it. But, however we may judge the men who seized power when the time comes for a fair and a fully informed judgment of the events of the last fortnight, this is certain—that they are recognized as what they style themselves—a Government of National Defence—throughout France. Foreigners have nothing to do, at least so far as their Governments are concerned, with the original vice of such a change as has taken place in France, unless they are prepared to make war upon the Republican principle.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY

FROM LIVERPOOL.

943	Ann Millicent, Pack—E. Bates & Co.	May 27
598	France, Exmelin	June 4
750	Parana, England	June 7
1015	Eller. Bates, Reed—E. Bates & Co.	June 9
1182	Pegasus, Powell	June 9
1584	Wimbledon, Christie	June 15
838	Brannar, Griffiths	June 17
1154	James Rowan, Webster	June 17
1222	Waterloo, Kelly	June 19
1746	Atlantic, Mellin	June 30
1502	Maritana, Macdonald	June 30
1262	Victoria Cross, Cowley—Coupland & Co.	July 6
882	Wennington, Davis	July 10
1259	Mabel, Wright—E. Bates & Co.	July 12
812	Evening Star, Watson	July 13
1151	Cora Linn, Lamont, M. Nusserwanjes	July 16
1436	Adriatic, Taylor	July 23
970	Mindora	July 29
1054	Zelica	July 30
797	Birnah, Pearse	Aug. 5
	Genii, Irvine	Aug. 5
1053	Green Jacket, Krogh	Aug. 15
1164	Alpine, Barrill	Aug. 16
1312	Bennington, Sherrington	Aug. 18
671	Uleoats, Jones	Aug. 18
	Allerton, Gabes	Aug. 23

FROM LONDON.

507	Fluellin, Simpson	June 18
970	Barham Phillips	June 24
1090	Sir John Lawrence, Stabb—W. Nicol & Co.	July 9
1101	Hawarden Castle, Jones	July 21
926	Canning	July 30
1117	Duke of Edinburgh, Balmano	Aug. 16
1174	Michael Angelo—Bell, Ventz & Lucius	Aug. 13

FROM NEWFORT.

	Coringa, Clevenly	June 1
780	Napoleon III., Preith	July 3
	R. Wold and Hintfield	May 22

FROM CALCUTTA.

694	Myaram Dyaram—(at Akyab leaky)	June 27
1119	Lord Clyde—(put back leaky)	July 25

FROM CLYDE.

1169	Peveril of the Peak	Mar. 4
986	City of Ningpo	Mar. 31
675	Dundee	June 13
980	Compeer, Reid	June 25
1191	City of Madrid, Hardie	June 25
	Cochin	Aug. 5
769	City of Manchester, Shand—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 1
685	Albert Wilhelm, Runelberg	Aug. 3

FROM CARDIFF.

725	Nimrod, Pearce	Aug. 6
1387	E. T. Gabain, Klencke	Aug. 9
1238	Forfarshire, Clearer	Aug. 5

FROM NEWCASTLE.

	Harwood	June 1

FROM SUNDERLAND.

	Olive Mount	June 4
902	Vilattee	July 12

FROM SHIELDS.

	Countess	July 7
	Oliver Cromwell	July 14
1660	Great Australia, Smith	July 18
1460	Humber, Atkins—Bell, Ventz & Lucius	July 27

FROM RANGOON.

664	Mary Ann, Lovett	June 15
737	Oriental, Wyatt—Pelly & Co.	July 8
836	Waterloo, Solomons, H. M. Seedick	July 21
1116	Tivoli, Loutit	July 29
876	Copenhagen, Cowie—Coupland & Co.	Aug. 16

FROM HONGKONG.

525	Attrevida, Kindred	July 13

FROM MAURITIUS.

265	Edward	Aug. 23

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says:—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success hadbeen achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Enteri solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

THE CROWN JEWELS OF FRANCE.

We read in *Galignani*:—"The Crown jewels of France were deposited at the Garde Meuble down to 1791, when a very detailed inventory was drawn up by MM. Bion, Christin, and Delattre, Deputies to the National Constituent Assembly, appointed as a commission for the purpose in accordance with the decrees of the 26th and 27th May and the 2nd June of that year. The list was printed at the National Office, in two parts, and distributed to the members of the Chamber. The first portion concerns the precious stones under the name of 'Crown diamonds,' with an estimate of their value. The first chapter (diamonds), 16,730,490f.; the second (pearls), 996,700f; the third (coloured stone) 360,604f; the fourth (suites of ornaments), 5,834,490f—making a total of 23,922,197f. The regent alone is calculated at twelve millions. The worth of these precious objects has at least trebled since that period. The collection contains 9,547 diamonds, 513 pearls, 230 rubies, 71 topazes, 150 emeralds, 134 sapphires, three amethysts, eight Syrian garnets, and eight other coloured stones. This second part comprises ornaments, rock crystal, engraved stones, and gems. These treasures were handed over to the National Museum, and they form at present one of the most interesting galleries of the Louvre."

The *Reveil* suggests that the crown diamonds deposited in the Bank of France should be sold in England to raise money for the war. If any credence is to be attached to current rumours, is a question whether they are worth selling. People do say that an American dentist was long ago the medium for converting them into money, and that the Bank of France now holds in custody nothing but paste. The ex-Empress telegraphed from Hastings that in her hurry in leaving the Tuileries she had forgotten a trifle of pocket money of her own, amounting to 70,000f., and begging that it might be sent over to her. The answer was that all the property found in the Tuileries was under sequ